The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

MR. CUSHING'S NOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Opposition to Mr. Cushing's nomination has developed very rapidly, and outside the Senate is more demonstrative and outspoken than at any time toward Mr. Williams. Some Republican Senators denounce the nomination in unmeasured terms, and publicly declare they will oppose his confirmation. The opposition thus far rests on party reasons, and the alleged hostility of Mr. Cushing to the reconstruction measures of Congress. It was stated positively last night from several sources considered trustworthy that this allegation was unfounded, and the unanimous favorable report of the Judiciary Committee, and the warm support of Senators who were as ardent in sustaining the war and reconstruction measures as Mr. Sumner and Mr. Conkling, could hardly have been given if his position on those laws had been questioned. Much private canvassing and discussion is in progress, and it may be possible in a day or two to form a correct opinion of the probable result. The nomination is understood to be now in the open Senate, and, therefore, speedy action may be expected. A recommittal to committee is, however, possible.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The House met to-day for debate only. Mr. Field, of Michigan, spoke upon the finances. His speech represented views which are entertained by a considerable number of Western members. His argument consisted of a discussion of the four following propositions: First, that the United States should issue convertible bonds at a low rate of interest at par. Second, that such bonds shall be payable by the Government at the option of the holder. Third, that the receipts of the Treasury notes after the redemption of these bonds shall be used to purchase five-twenty bonds in open market; and fourth, that on and after the 3d day of June next the national banks should cease to be banks of issue. The speech of Mr. Vance on civil rights brought up the ghost of the rebellion. Upon being pushed to the wall by Mr. Fort, of Illinois, Mr. Vance admitted that under similar circumstances, and notwithstanding his new oath of loyalty, he would again dissolve his allegiance to the General Government. Mr. Whitehead urged that the present tax upon tobacco was a discrimination against the agricultural interests of the tobacco-producing States. Mr. Mellish, of New-York City, delivered his maiden speech upon the financial bill which he introduced a few days since. In his speech was incorporated an interesting statement of the views of Mr. A. T. Stewart on the subjects treated in the speech.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House Committee of Appropriations has made very rapid progress with the appropriation bills. The Army and Naval Appropriation bills have already been reported to the House. The Pension bill is nearly completed. Work has begun upon the Indian bill. It will be difficult to make any considerable reductions in the estimates of this latter bill, for the reason that the Government is bound by so many treaty stipulations calling for specific sums.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

The bills introduced by Messrs. McCrary and Kasson, providing for the regulation of railroads in different ways, seem already to have occasioned considerable excitement in railroad circles. At least one of the prominent railroad companies has already sent a lawyer here to seek to prevent any hostile legislation. As the session advances the prospect increases that some radical railroad legislation will be secured.

MOIETIES TO INFORMERS.

There are now two bills before the House providing for the abolition of the system of moieties in the Customs revenue service; the bills of Messrs. Cox and Butler. The Treasury officers, having special charge of this branch of the Customs service, represent that the revenue cannot be maintained, if the system of moiety is to be abolished. It appears that, under our system, informers are allowed much less than under the system of Great Britain. British informers are allowed one-third in all cases. In this country the maximum amount is one-fourth.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SPEECH-MAKING DAY.

The session of the House to-day (Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, in the chair) was given up entirely to the delivery of speeches by Mr. Arthur, of Kentucky, on Louisiana affairs; by Mr. Field, of Michigan, on finance and currency; by Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, on civil rights; by Mr. Whitehead, of Virginia, on the tobacco tax; by Mr. Mellish, of New-York, and Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, on the money of the United States; by Mr. Cain, of South Carolina, and Mr. Crossland, of Kentucky, on civil rights.

MR. MELLISH ON FINANCE.

Mr. MELLISH's speech was in explanation and advocacy of his bill, "To provide the money of the United States and to regulate the value thereof." He described the system of currency which the bill proposed to establish as one under which the sovereignty of the nation should be the sole fountain of issue under which money should circulate, except on the credit of the nation, and under which all profits upon the issue of money should form a part of the revenue of the country. No change should be made in the financial system of the country unless such change should be generally conceded to be an improvement. Having gone over the whole subject he had become satisfied that the plan was suitable and desirable, and, if in full operation, would produce results of great value to the country. It was, to some extent, a new departure in finance and would be likely to be opposed by numbers of men who had position, as financiers, bankers, &c. For these reasons, perhaps, it was not likely to meet with favor in Congress.

MR. A. T. STEWART'S VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Mellish referred to an interview he had had with Mr. A. T. Stewart on the 30th of December in reference to the subject of finance, in which Mr. Stewart declared that he had always held that issuing bank currency based on bonds deposited with the Federal Government ought to have been avoided, and insisted that the currency ought not to be increased. Mr. Stewart, he said, believed that the country would have reached its most secure financial position when gold and greenbacks were of an equivalent value, and he was in favor of collecting the whole or a part of the Customs duties in currency, increasing the amount thus payable from time to time until the whole should be payable in currency. Mr. Stewart was clearly of opinion that the amount of duties received would be sensibly increased by such a measure, and that the street market price of gold would be sensibly reduced thereby. Referring to the schemes of optional conversion of bonds into greenbacks and greenbacks into bonds, he said it was simply a mere tampering with the currency. The country needed a stable currency of a reasonable but not excessive volume, received everywhere throughout the country at par. In this interview Mr. Stewart had closed by saying that he would prefer to lose one-third of what he was reputed to be worth to get to a specie basis rather than not have it, because then in ten years, if not in five, he would be better off than now.

THE REVENUE MARINE.

The revenue steamer Levi Woodbury has been ordered from Boston to Portland to perform Winter cruising duty on the coast of Maine, in place of the revenue steamer McCullough, undergoing repairs. The Hamilton, now having her head-quarters at Philadelphia, has been ordered to Boston, to take the place of the Levi Woodbury. The repairs on the steamer W. H. Crawford having been completed, she has been designated to perform Winter cruising in aid of vessels in distress in addition to those heretofore designated, and been ordered to Lewes, Del., with cruising ground from Great Egg Harbor to Chincateague.

EXTENSION OF POSTAL SERVICE.

The extension of postal service was ordered to-day on the Chicago and North-western Railroad, from Elroy to Winona Junction, forty-nine miles, to commence at once.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury of the United States at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $4,871,996; special deposits of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $39,685,000; coin, $85,360,430, including $42,908,900 in coin certificates; outstanding legal-tenders, $381,891,002.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

The amount of money held by the Treasurer as security for national bank circulation is $392,983,900; for deposits of public moneys, $16,360,200; national bank circulation outstanding this date, $348,489,571; internal revenue receipts to-day, $239,087; internal revenue receipts for month, $3,452,582; internal revenue receipts for fiscal year to date, $51,279,059.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Lieut. Commander Chas. H. Craven has been detached from the Independence and ordered to the Kearsarge; Lieut. Commander John J. Reed, from Kearsarge and ordered to the Richmond; Capt. Whiting, Lieut. Marixan, Engineer W. H. Harris, of the navy, reported to-day to the Court of Inquiry in session at the Navy Department, investigating the cause of the sinking of the Virginius. The court is holding daily sessions.

CONGRATULATING MR. CUSHING.

Hon. Caleb Cushing was called upon by a large number of friends this morning, who came to congratulate him on his nomination as Chief Justice. The General, in receiving the congratulations, said he had no intimation of the President's intention until his name was sent to the Senate. He was reticent on the subject of his confirmation, but was assured by several prominent gentlemen who called that there was no doubt on that subject.

THE EDICT OF CARDINAL PACCA.

The Government of Italy has, through its Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, notified our Government that the edict of Cardinal Pacca, which forbade, under the severest penalties, the exportation of works of art from Rome without the permission of the Government, is regarded as still in full force.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President to-day appointed Edward R. Geary, of Albany, Oregon; George H. Hurlburt, of Belvidere, Ill., and Stephen P. Lee, of Damascus, Oregon, Commissioners to examine the Northern Pacific Railroad, from near Tenino to Tacoma, Washington Territory.

SERENADE TO HON. JAMES W. HUSTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PEEKSKILL, Jan. 10.—This evening a serenade was tendered to Hon. Jas. W. Husted, Speaker of the Assembly, by his friends and constituents in Peekskill. At 8 o'clock an immense torch-light procession formed in front of his house, and he was conducted to Military Hall, where congratulatory speeches were delivered by Mayor Eastman, of Poughkeepsie; Hon. D. W. Travis, and Hon. D. C. Briggs, District Attorney. In reply Mr. Husted delivered the following address: Friends and fellow-citizens: This cordial and friendly greeting from those with whom I have been so long associated cannot but awaken feelings of the most sincere gratitude to the citizens of Peekskill who have sustained me in my career as a public man. It is but a few years since I came here friendless and unknown, and during the short period that I resided among you as student and teacher I was fortunate enough to secure the friendship of a few young men who have ever since been my trusted and never-failing friends. I was still more fortunate in gaining the good opinion of many of our oldest and more substantial citizens, to whom I have looked, and never looked in vain, for counsel and advice. To them and to you I am indebted for my first entering into official life. The majority given me in this town in 1858, when I was chosen to the office of School Commissioner, given me without regard to party, secured for me the starting point in the career which I have since endeavored to render useful and honorable, and which in the position that I have been called upon to occupy, I shall have the opportunity, as I have the desire, to render more useful and honorable still. To say that I am gratified at the confidence reposed in me by the representatives of the people in naming me as the presiding officer of the Assembly, would be to assume an indifference to popular approval as unreal as it would be foolish. I am gratified at this mark of esteem and I am still more gratified that the selection thus made has met the approbation of my friends and townsmen. In the discharge of the difficult and responsible and delicate duties that now devolve upon me, it will my earnest effort to merit the confidence thus reposed in me, so that when the labors of the session will be over you and the people of the State will be ready to indorse my course as you are now to bid me Godspeed. I thank you once more for this manifestation of your regard, and promise you that, so far as in my power, I will endeavor to deserve it.

Subsequently Mr. Husted was entertained at a banquet at the Continental Hotel.

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS CINCINNATI CRIMINAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 10.—Bayless, Ex-Australian convict, ex-policeman and detective of this city, who was recently arrested, charged with receiving about $1,000 worth of stolen goods, and who absconded while out on $1,000 bond, was to-day caught in Toronto, Canada. Sheriff Zeigler, of Cincinnati, will, with proper authority, start for Toronto to-morrow night and bring the convict to this city, where a penitentiary sentence doubtless awaits him.

ABORTIVE ATTEMPT TO GET UP A WORKING MEN'S DEMONSTRATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 10.—Another working men's demonstration was contemplated this evening, and to that end several hundred working men and Internationals gathered in front of Hibernia Hall, demanding admittance. It was then ascertained that the Collector and Treasurer of the organization, a young man named Korf, had, with $72, the sum total of its treasury contents, absconded, and its hall had been closed.

LOSS OF THE STEAM-SHIP SHERMAN.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 10.—The steam-ship Sherman, from New-York for New-Orleans, sprung a leak on the 6th inst. at 2 P. M., and sank yesterday in ten fathoms of water, twelve miles south of Little River Bar. The Captain, crew, and all of the passengers were saved, as was also a considerable portion of the baggage and cargo. The steam-ship was owned by Frederick Baker, of New-York.

SUICIDE OF A NEW-YORK MERCHANT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—A special to the *Press* from Salem, N. Y., says that John M. Clapp, of the firm of J. M. Clapp & Co., of that place, committed suicide to-day by shooting, while at his father's grave. He returned from New-York last evening, and is thought to have been temporarily insane.

VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 10.—The case of Geo. W. Albert against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which has been on trial in the Circuit Court here all the week, resulted last night in a verdict for the plaintiff for $6,000 damages. Judgments have been rendered against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, within a few weeks past, aggregating $37,000.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

ITALIAN OPERA IN THE METROPOLIS—LORD DUDLEY'S WAYS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1873.

A pleasing rumor got abroad last week in musical circles to the effect that Mr. J. H. Mapleson had at last arranged to become the lessee of her Majesty's Theatre, which, destroyed by fire some years ago, has since been rebuilt, but has not yet found an occupant. Her Majesty's Theatre, at the corner of the Haymarket and Pall Mall, was, it must be remembered, the opera-house *par excellence* in the days when the Royal Italian Opera had no existence. A long line of managers, ending with Laporte, Lumley, and Mapleson, (who was burned out,) have presided over its fortunes; and its absence from the list of London theatres, among which it was generally the most brilliant and always the most fashionable, is certainly to be regretted. The proprietor of this establishment, which, from the days of Handel to those of Verdi, has played so important a part in the history of operatic music, is the Earl of Dudley, one of the richest, proudest, meanest, and most ridiculous of English noblemen, who, as a rule, are wanting neither in generosity nor in sense. His wealth is of the incalculable kind, and he is commonly reported to have made £900,000 by the recent coal famine—for the calculated scarcity of coal has amounted to little less. Besides land, and coal mines under the land, Lord Dudley possesses castles and country houses in abundance, and, as I was just saying, is proprietor of Her Majesty's Theatre. On the occasion of his marriage to the beautiful Miss Moncrieff he issued a proclamation to his tenantry which would have been thought arrogant from a reigning sovereign. Of course it did them no harm—it promised even to do them good; but it was in bad taste. The Earl is known throughout his vast domains to high and low—but especially to the low—for vices of a degrading kind; and some years ago he was notoriously subject to a maniacal delusion to the effect that he was about to become a mother! "Great wit to madness nearly is allied," and, with all his faults and all his lunacy, Lord Dudley is a man of some talent and some humor. When a certain composer wrote to ask him to use his influence at Birmingham—the very centre of the Dudley country—with the view of getting a particular work brought out at the local festival, his lordship replied that he never interfered with the management of the festival, and that if, contrary to his practice, he were to make any recommendation to the committee, "Birmingham was so thoroughly liberal a city that his recommendation would not only not be attended to, but would probably prove injurious to the person recommended." Nevertheless, starting with the prestige that naturally belongs to rank, wealth, and the power to give employment of various kinds to thousands of hands, it is clearly Lord Dudley's own fault if he is unable to use good offices with those around him, either for social or political purposes. A peer with half a million a year in the visible, palpable form of land, coals, corn, cattle, and castles, must be a poor fellow indeed not to make his position felt otherwise than toward those who, like his farmers and his pitmen, are directly under his thumb. It is not to be regretted that the borough of Dudley should return to Parliament a member of its own unbiassed choice, but it is discreditable to the Earl of Dudley that he should take no interest in the election, and that he should not endeavor to prevent the borough's falling into the hands of such an unworthy representative as has now sat for it during some years past—a gentleman whose sole qualification seems to have been that his politics were as far as possible opposed to those of the local magnate.

LORD DUDLEY'S NEW MOVE.

"But why," it may be asked, "all this bitterness just now against Lord Dudley?" Simply because Lord Dudley, after agreeing to allow her Majesty's Theatre to be opened on certain terms very advantageous to himself, has since departed from his bargain, and now refuses to accept Mr. Mapleson as a tenant except at an advance in the rent of £1,000 a year. When, nearly two years ago, the house was rebuilt, it appeared that the ingenious architect had so constructed it that if every place were taken it would not, at ordinary operatic prices, hold enough money to pay ordinary current expenses. Until within the last dozen years or so, during which the wealth of London has largely increased, operatic speculations were always losing affairs in England, as in other countries, and Mr. Lumley, after taking her Majesty's Theatre on a lease of thirty-five years, found it necessary from time to time to raise money by selling a box for a term of so many seasons. Altogether as many as thirty boxes were thus disposed of, besides the same number of stalls. The fire did not extinguish—did not consume, I perhaps should say—the claims of the mortgagees; and, for some years to come, every new lessee of her Majesty's Theatre must reckon with the fact that about two hundred of the best places in the house were taken years ago, and paid for at the time. This, then, was the position of affairs a few weeks since. Her Majesty's Theatre had been rebuilt; but there were so many drawbacks attached to it in the shape of high rent, mortgaged boxes, and a small auditorium, that no manager could be found to take it. Accordingly, the public were still kept from what had always been a favorite place of entertainment. Mr. Mapleson—the lessee immediately before the fire—was condemned to give his operatic performances at Drury Lane, which is only at his disposal for about four months during the year, and not even then as a matter of certainty; Lord Dudley lost his rent, and the mortgagees lost the use and value of their boxes. As most of the mortgagees were rich noblemen, who had advanced money to Mr. Lumley more for the sake of keeping the opera open than with a view to profit, or even to repayment, Mr. Mapleson, as a manager of known ability and enterprise, had no great difficulty in persuading them to renounce their rights, on the understanding that he would open and conduct the opera-house on a becoming scale of magnificence. Then the great Lord Dudley had to be approached, who agreed, personally and through his solicitor, to let her Majesty's Theatre to Mr. Mapleson at an annual rent of £5,000. The lessee would have had to spend about £18,000 in furnishing the theatre and getting the scenery painted for the first half dozen indispensable operas, but before any steps could be taken in this direction a telegram arrived from the noble Earl saying that he must have £1,000 a year more. The negotiations, therefore, are for the present broken off; and to the injury of the public, the intending manager, the mortgagees, and of Lord Dudley himself, her Majesty's Theatre remains closed.

A BANKRUPT JOURNAL.

Next to theatres there is, perhaps, no surer and speedier way of losing money than by means of daily journals, badly conducted. It is astonishing, then, to find that the proprietor of the *Hour*, which has now been for some months before the public, has only become bankrupt for about £30,000. The *Hour* is not, absolutely, a bad paper. But, relatively, it is a very bad paper indeed, being a mere copy of the *Standard* as to opinion; a mere copy of every daily paper that exists in London as to form and general news. You can see in the *Hour* just what you can see everywhere else, besides articles, imitated from the *Standard*, in praise of Conservatism and Conservatives of all kinds. When Mr. Disraeli was visited not long ago by a speculative Conservative politician bent on starting a journal which should be made the "organ of the party," he is said to have replied, by way of objection, that he knew beforehand what every Conservative journal had to say; that they all applauded whatever was done by Conservatives and blamed whatever was done by Liberals; and that he found it more interesting to read the articles of their opponents, which, though he might not agree with them, were often written with an air of conviction. The high Conservatism of English journalists is, indeed, for the most part, wretched stuff, and can scarcely fail to give a candid reader the notion that the writer, in spite, perhaps, of efforts to the contrary, does not believe one word of what he is saying.

S. E.

STRIKE OF THE MINERS.

THE PROPOSITION OF THE OPERATORS REJECTED—WORK SUSPENDED IN THE POTTSVILLE REGION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 10.—Perhaps never before in the history of the coal trade and its varied vicissitudes in this locality has there been more quiet, yet stubborn, feeling among the miners than is manifest here to-night. When on Thursday the proposition of President Gowen to reduce the wages on a sliding scale from $2 50 to $2 25—in accordance, it is alleged, with the programme agreed upon in New-York on Tuesday between the great coal companies—it was predicted that a strike would be the result, but there was no idea that it would come so soon. The men took hold of the matter at once, called their meetings, rejected the proposition, and to-night 9,000 miners in this region alone are idle, and all the great coal operations of the region stopped. Intense excitement is manifest all over, and in every little mining town are gathered in groups the dusky miners out of employment discussing a future plan of action. So far they have tempered their movements with much intelligent determination, and no great trouble is anticipated. They will not, under any circumstances, submit to the Gowen proposition, and unless he recedes there will be a prolonged struggle, for the men were never so well prepared before to resent. Men well informed seem to think that President Gowen will not insist, while others declare he has given his ultimatum, and will insist upon its acceptance. The miners of Columbia and Northumberland Counties are affected directly by this action of the Schuylkill men, and all the region indirectly. They will be heard from on Monday, and then the whole region will have suspended within a few days. Stirring times may be expected.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—1 A. M.—The barometer continues lowest north of the lower lake region, while it has risen decidedly in the north-west. The temperature continues as reported on Friday, except that it has fallen in the North-west and Upper Lake region. Clear weather, with light to fresh south-westerly winds prevail on the Atlantic coast and in the Southern States. Cloudy weather and light snow are reported from the Lower Lake region and from Lakes Huron and Superior. Clear or fair weather, with north-westerly and westerly winds, in the Ohio Valley, and northward to Michigan and Wisconsin. The temperature is below freezing in the lower lake region, and thence westward to the Missouri Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, the temperature will fall slightly, and generally clear weather will prevail with South-westerly to North-westerly winds.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, and thence northward to the Ohio Valley, south-westerly to north-westerly winds, with rising barometer, lower temperature, and clear or fair weather during Sunday.

For the Ohio Valley and thence westward to Missouri, the temperature will fall below freezing, with fresh to brisk westerly and north-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather.

For the Lake region and thence Westward to Minnesota, cold and cloudy weather, with rising barometer and North-westerly winds.

Areas of light snow will probably prevail in the lower lake region, and thence westward over the northern portion of the upper lake regions and in Minnesota.

IN THIS CITY.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending Jan. 10 shows that the mean average for the barometer was 29.905 inches. The maximum during the week was 30.40 inches, at 11 P. M. on Jan. 5, and the minimum was 29.484, at 5 A. M. on the 8th, leaving the range 0.916. The mean temperature, as shown by the thermometer, during the week was 44.2°, the maximum being 59°, at 1 A. M. on Jan. 5, and the minimum 32°, at 5 A. M. on the 6th inst. The rainfall for the week was 3.92, and the distance traveled by the wind was 1,449 miles.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 40°; 6 A. M., 38°; 9 A. M., 36°; 12 M., 45°; 3 P. M., 47°; 6 P. M., 38°; 9 P. M., 38°; 12 P. M., 36°. Average, 39¾°. Weekly average, 43 6-7°

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON.

The Hudson River has seldom been known to present such an appearance at this season of the year. There is not a particle of ice floating on its surface between New-York and Albany, and sailing crafts are trading between both places with as little obstruction as in the month of May. This time last Winter the ice-houses along the river were filled, but up to the present there has not been a single cake of ice cut this season.

THE OHIO RIVER RISING—FEARS OF FLOODS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 10.—The Ohio River has been rising all day and still continues to rise. Most of the inhabitants on the streets next the river have been driven from their homes, the lower parts of which are now flooded. In the mill creek bottoms along the line of the Marietta, and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railways, the floods are surging against the railroad banks, so that extensive slides are anticipated.

SALE OF RAILROAD STOCK.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—Five hundred shares of the Boston and Providence Railroad stock, being a balance of the stock authorized by the act of the Legislature, was sold at auction to-day, by order of the Directors. The first bid was 143 per share, which ran up to 147⅜, at which the entire lot was sold to one purchaser.

THE DURELL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10.—The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Judge Durell have finished their labors, and will leave to-day for Washington.

THE TRIAL OF POSTMASTER MOULTON.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 10.—The jury in the case of J. J. Moulton, late postmaster in this city, have been discharged, having been unable to agree. They were discharged over the protest of the defendant.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

CONGRESSMEN DISCUSSING THE QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A number of members of the House of Representatives met to-night in the room of the Judiciary Committee, in pursuance of a call numerously signed, to take into consideration the subject of cheap transportation. Representative Dunnell, of Minnesota, was called to the Chair, and Representatives Barrere, of Illinois, and Hereford, of West Virginia, were appointed Secretaries. Representative Holman, of Indiana, alluded to the fact that during the last Congress the appropriations for rivers and harbors exceeded $5,000,000, and said that it was currently reported that an effort would be made to reduce them this session to three millions. What was to be the policy of Congress on the subject of cheap transportation was a matter of great moment, but if there was to be such a reduction as had been reported it need not effect cheap transportation. A very large part of appropriations usually being for local objects, these might, in the reduction, be dispensed with, and the appropriations applied to a few specific objects where entire States were concerned, and where the money would be spent for the benefit of the people at large.

Representative Sener, of Virginia, said that his State had long been committed to cheap transportation, and would indorse any and every proposition having that object in view. He was anxious that this meeting should pledge itself to support only such measures of the Committee on Railways and Canals as shall represent all the interests of the country, not only the James River and Kanawha Canal, but all other projects for cheap transportation.

Representative Hurlbut, of Illinois, a member of the Committee on Railways and Canals, said he came here to receive information. There were before that committee projects involving an expenditure of $130,000,000. All of them had their friends. While many of these projects were local or sectional, some of them were national. Although in the section where he lived there was no immediate connection with the Mississippi River, yet that river was important to the agricultural interests of Illinois at large. He looked on the Mississippi as Mr. Calhoun did, viz: As an "inland sea," which came under the heads of such improvements as those for which Congress might make appropriations, and therefore he was in favor of the Fort St Philip Canal. The report of the engineers on this subject would soon be furnished to the committee. There were other projects for facilitating commerce, probably as important to the country as this was, and which might or might not receive consideration. The improvement of the great lakes and the means of rendering navigation accessible to the sea were second to none of the other schemes proposed for cheap transportation, which included the deepening of the St. Clair flats and the Niagara Canal. Then there was also before the committee a project for a canal across New-York, so as to divert to the canal the Western produce which now sought an outlet through the St. Lawrence River. Another scheme was the opening of the Tennessee River through various channels, to afford some outlet to the Atlantic so as to reach Georgia or South Carolina. This was also a subject of inquiry for the committee who were waiting for the report of the engineers. There were other schemes of like nature and importance. The cry of the West was for some immediate action on the part of Congress to relieve them from engorgement from the overflow of the productions of the Mississippi Valley. There was growing up a well-founded complaint against the railroads. This had been going on for ten or eleven years, and had extended to other States. A sub-committee had reported to the General Committee a bill which would be considered by them providing for a board, with a view to reduce the exorbitant rates now charged by the railroads. He thought the committee would indorse this bill and report it next week.

He was satisfied Congress could act upon this subject under the power to regulate commerce between the States, and gave his views in favor of a freight railroad 1,300 miles in length, showing the great advantage which would result both to the Western producer and Eastern consumer, while the road itself would be a source of great profit. He could prove that with an enterprise of this character there would be such a reduction of transportation rates as would enable us to successfully compete in the European markets with the wheat of the Black Sea and Mediterranean. A proposition to construct a double-track road from some point on the Hudson to Council Bluffs, with branches to St. Louis and Chicago, had been made, but the projectors require the United States to guarantee the payment of interest on a certain portion of their bonds. He hoped, in the course of a week, to prepare a bill embodying in it a pledge of the credit of the United States, with such guards and guarantees as would prevent the occurrence of such impositions by railroads as those to which they were now subject.

Representative Luttrell, of California, said he was in favor of cheap and speedy transportation, and the most he could do was to vote for it. He desired the appointment of a committee of nine to make such suggestions to the Committee on Railways and Canals as would express the views of this meeting in behalf of the general interests of agriculture, and they would all vote for such measures as would accomplish the object desired. The farmers of California were almost bankrupted by freight, shipping, railroad, and dock rings. The farmers of the State were the slaves of monopoly.

Representative Hereford, of West Virginia, said that it was proposed to vote $20,000,000 for the navy, and $26,000,000 or $27,000,000 for the army, in time of peace, but very little money was appropriated for the West. Instead of voting to reduce, he should vote to increase appropriations for rivers and harbors.

Representative McKee, of Mississippi, said that when there was much talk about retrenchment they all knew that a good deal of money would be spent, for many members of Congress had bills prepared for Court-houses, Custom-houses, and Post Offices in their respective localities, and they would resort to log-rolling to pass them. There was one expenditure, however, which could be stopped, and that was for the Post Office building in New-York, opposite the Astor House. That one building would cost four times as much as would be required to complete the Fort St. Philip Canal, so that the commerce of the Mississippi could reach the sea. He would say, in the words of another, "Let us place the money where it would do the most good." [Laughter.]

Representative Bass, of New-York, spoke of the importance of immediate relief, by deepening St. Clair flats and the channels of the lakes, and the mouth of the Detroit River, which in all would not exceed $2,000,000. This would afford greater facilities to reach the sea-board, while larger vessels could navigate them at cheaper freight rates than could be afforded by those of lighter draught.

Representative Dobbins, of New-Jersey, in behalf of the stock-purchasing farmers and producers of that State, declared himself in favor of heavy appropriations, and complained of the delays and inefficient accommodations for the stock from west to east.

Representative McNulta offered a resolution that when the meeting adjourn it be to Saturday night next, and after that every alternate Saturday, until otherwise ordered.

Representative Holman suggested that they adjourn until two weeks from this time. The committee will then have matured some practical measure, which the meeting could have before them. There was no necessity for appointing a committee of consultation.

Representative Luttrell again addressed the meeting, saying he was for compelling railroad companies to cheapen their freights, and would vote for every proposition to open up important rivers to commerce.

Representative Stanard, of Missouri, felt gratified with the discussion. They had all received light, for which they came. He concurred in the suggestion of Mr. Holman. He had been informed that the Committee on Railways and Canals would hear any suggestions which might be offered.

The meeting, without passing on the pending resolution, adjourned to meet two weeks from to-night.

THE WAMESIT NATIONAL BANK DEFALCATION.

CHARGES AGAINST THE CASHIER MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT EXAMINER.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 10.—Col. Needham, National Bank Examiner, has sent the following communication to the President and directors of the Wamesit National Bank:

GENTLEMEN: I charge John H. Buttrick, your Cashier, with being short in his New-York account on the day of the commencement of my examination, to wit, Dec. 29, 1873, to the amount of $5,772 50.

Second—I charge said Buttrick with being short in his account with the National Bank of Redemption, at Boston, at said time, to the amount of $7,500.

Third—I charge said Buttrick with having been short on his New-York account, from Sept. 26, 1873, to Jan. 3, 1874, at which date I called upon him for an explanation of the discrepancy which I had found existing in his account.

Fourth—I charge said Buttrick with having been short in his accounts with the National Bank of Redemption, in Boston, to wit: To the amount of $4,100, from Oct. 4, 1873, to Jan. 7, 1874; and the further sum of $3,400, from Oct. 17, 1873, to Jan. 5, 1874.

Fifth—I charge said Buttrick with having directed the book-keeper, G. Winfield Knowlton, to erase a legitimately and properly-made entry of a note entered for discount on the book, entitled "Record of paper entered for discount," to wit: under the date of Aug. 29, 1872, a note of which Albert W. Wright was the maker, and A. B. Wright the indorser, said note being for sixty days, and for the sum of $3,135, and of substituting for the said entry a note made by the firm of F. H. Butler & Co., of which said Buttrick is a member, said substituted entry being for the amount of $5,000.

Sixth—I charge said Buttrick that his entry of the note of F. H. Butler & Co. was never authorized by the Directors, and was not in the loan of the bank at the time of the commencement of my examination, and was never shown to me until I demanded an explanation of the discrepancy.

Seventh—I charge said Buttrick with having shown me, as part of the loan of the bank, a note, to wit: For the sum of $3,135, being dated Nov. 29, 1873, signed by A. B. Wright, and indorsed by A. W. Wright and James G. Buttrick, said note never having been entered in the record of notes discounted, said note being no part of the loan of the bank.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I commenced my examination of the Wamesit National Bank without any invitation from either the Board of Directors or any of its members, and without their knowledge, and have called your attention to these grave charges which I prefer against said Buttrick, in the discharge of a high official duty, and I am further happy to add, that so far as my examination has gone, no further discrepancies have appeared, and that the bank never stood better, financially, and will not, in my judgment, be the loser of one dollar by the conduct of the Cashier, the items of deficit having been made good. (Signed,) DAVID NEEDHAM,
National Bank Examiner.

LOWELL, Jan. 10, 1874.

LOUSIANA.

THE M'ENERY LEGISLATURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10.—The McEnery Legislature to-day adopted a resolution authorizing all members who may see fit to do so, to absent themselves until such time as the Legislature shall not be prevented by Federal authority from proceeding with its legitimate business.

THE KELLOGG LEGISLATURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10.—In the Kellogg Legislature the funding scheme recommended by Gov. Kellogg, with the concurrence of the Chamber of Commerce, passed the Senate to-day by a large majority. The bill provides for the funding, at the option of the holder, at the rate of sixty cents on the dollar, of the outstanding indebtedness of the State in consolidated bonds bearing seven per cent. interest, the exchange to be in New-York and Europe through agencies to be appointed. A tax of five and one-half mills is to be annually levied to meet the interests on the new bonds, without further appropriations. The total taxation for all State purposes is limited to twelve and one-half mills, and the debt is limited to the amount of the consolidated bonds. All the existing contingent liabilities of the State are repealed. The bill is expected to pass the House on Monday.

TEXAS.

EXPECTED MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—NO ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 10.—The *News* of this city has the following special dispatch:

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 10.—The belief is general that the Legislature will meet, though their action afterward is not determined on, as nothing can be positively known until a meeting of a majority of the members, who have not yet arrived, shall have been held.

The following dispatch has been received from San Antonio:

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 10.—It is positively known that Gen. Augur, commanding in this district, has no instructions in regard to the late action of the Supreme Court, from higher authority. Gen. Augur gave it as his impression that the military would not interfere.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Mrs. Frederic Robinson died at Keene, N. H., Friday evening, from poison which she took by mistake for medicine.

John Dodge, of Marlow, N. H., who hanged himself Friday, was a member of the New-Hampshire Legislature in 1872.

A colored woman, named Ann Nay, dropped dead while under uncontrollable religious excitement, at Bowling Green, Louisville, Ky., yesterday.

The residence of James Fullager, of Newburg, N. Y., was robbed Friday night of $500 worth of valuables. Sarah Jackson, (colored,) a servant girl, was arrested, and made a full confession of the robbery, implicating Abram Graham, (colored,) as an accomplice. He denies the charge.

CAUCUS OF THE VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVES

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 10.—Two sessions of the Virginia Conservative caucus for the nomination of United States Senator were held to-day. The highest vote cast in any of the ballots was for R. M. T. Hunter, who received 51 votes on the seventh ballot. The ninth and last ballot resulted as follows: Lieut. Gov. Withers, 25; R. M. T. Hunter, 34; John. Goode, 22; Jas. Barbour, 23; and Judge Joseph Christian, 21. The ballot that came nearest to a definite result was the seventh, when the vote stood: R. M. T. Hunter, 51; Lieut. Gov. Withers, 46; Ex-Gov. Walker, 29; necessary to a choice, 66. At the conclusion of the ninth ballot, the caucus adjourned till Monday at 1 o'clock.

AN INDIAN DELEGATION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 10.—A delegation of Seminole, Creek, and Cherokee Indians from the Indian Territory left here to-night for Washington, and another party will leave on Monday morning.

SUDDEN DEATH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Judge Dille, of Newark, Ohio, a clerk in the Internal Revenue Bureau, dropped dead to-night at 10 o'clock of apoplexy.

FAILURE OF SUGAR-PLANTERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10.—Lapene & Ferre, grocers and sugar planters, have failed, and have been forced into bankruptcy. Their liabilities are reported large.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

DEFEAT OF A COLUMN OF CARTAGENA BESIEGERS.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—A column of the Republican force besieging Cartagena made an attack on Fort San Julian, yesterday, but was repulsed with considerable loss, and returned to camp. A heavy fire is now kept up on both sides.

AN INSURRECTION IN BARCELONA.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—An Intransigente insurrection broke out in Barcelona on the afternoon of Thursday, and barricades were erected in the suburbs by the insurgents. Fort Montjoi, in the south, has opened fire on the city.

A CARLIST VICTORY.

BAYONNE, Jan. 10.—It is reported here that the Carlists have captured Portugalete and have opened a heavy cannonade on Bilboa.

FRANCE.

THE QUESTION OF THE APPOINTMENT OF MAYORS.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The members of the Cabinet have agreed to accept the passage of a resolution on Monday to immediately resume discussion of the bill for the appointment of Mayors as a vote of confidence in the Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HARRY GENET IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Detectives inform the London agent of the New-York Associated Press that Henry W. Genet, the fugitive from justice from New-York, was seen in Belfast, Ireland, yesterday, and say he was not arrested because his offense does not come under the Extradition Treaty.

CUBA.

RUMORS OF A SPANISH DEFEAT IN CIRCULATION.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—The *Voz de Cuba* this morning says the *laborantes* are circulating news of a grave character from Puerto Principe, but if we are not misinformed the only foundation for their reports is the fact that a few soldiers while out foraging were surprised by a large force of the enemy. We shall not have to wait long for the revenge. Gen. Portillo will take this.

AN AMERICAN BRIG BOARDED BY A SPANISH GUN-BOAT—DEPARTURE OF SENOR SOLER.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—The brig Margaret, Capt. Blakeney, from New-Orleans, arrived here this morning. The Captain reports that the brig was boarded last night by a Spanish gun-boat ten miles off the Morro, and he was required to show the vessel's papers. The commander of the gun-boat also wanted the brig's hatches raised, but Capt. Blakeney refused, and the gun-boat left.

Señor Soler, late Colonial Minister, left here for New-York to-day. He was accompanied to the wharf by Captain General Jevellar, Señor Zulueka, and other prominent Spaniards.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Rickard's bone mill, near Belair, Harford County, Md., was burned Friday night, accidentally. The loss is $15,000; not insured.

By the fire which broke out Friday, in Chinatown, Montana, nearly the whole of the city was destroyed. The damage done is estimated at $850,000.

Victor's restaurant and the adjoining building, New-Orleans, occupied by the Howe Sewing-machine Company's agency and Adderson's photograph gallery, were burned yesterday. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

The barn connected with the hotel in Chesterfield, N. H., owned by Haynard & Sherman, was burned Friday night. The loss is $2,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Frederick Robinson's stable, in Lynn, Mass., was burned yesterday morning, together with eleven horses. Loss, $4,000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

A COURT-HOUSE BURNED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 10.—The Court-house at Betheny, Harrison County, Mo., was burned on Thursday last and nearly all the county records destroyed. Loss on building $15,000.

THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 10.—The State Board of Supervisors of the Centennial Exhibition met to-day. The President, Gov. Bigler, presented a report, which was read, approved, and signed by all the members present, and will be presented to the Governor on Monday. Resolutions were adopted directing the Secretary to deliver to the Board of Finance the design of the permanent building adopted by the board, together with all papers descriptive of the building, to the end that steps may be taken to invite proposals for the erection of the building. The board adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

ALLEGED DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—A Coroner's investigation is being made in the case of Lawrence Griffin, of Newark, N. J., who died at the Homœopathic Hospital, yesterday, from injuries received on the 1st inst., it was supposed, by falling from a railroad bridge in West Philadelphia. Before his death, however, he made a statement to his physicians to the effect that he was pushed from a passenger car by a man named McDevitt and another man whose name was unknown to him, and that one of them threw stones at him. Lockjaw was the immediate cause of his death.

RAILROAD DETENTION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 10.—All up and down trains on the Hudson River Railroad are detained south and north of the Croton Bridge, in consequence of a blockade by freight trains at the bridge. The 8 o'clock express train from New-York, which is in advance of all other trains from the South, is two hours behind time. The down trains are held at Peekskill.

SUSPENSION OF A DRY-GOODS HOUSE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Messrs. Finlay, Lawson & Co., dry-goods dealers, known as the Boston Store, being a branch of a house in that city, is reported to have suspended payment. Its liabilities are said to be $80,000.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE ROAD.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 10.—An eastward bound freight train, John Shedd, engineer, ran into a freight train in charge of Conductor Patterson, near Chechunt Outlet, on the Erie Railroad, this morning. Ten cars with their contents were burned. The engineer and firemen of the latter train were seriously injured. Travel on the road was impeded for five hours.

OHIO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 10.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day, the committee reported an article to confer the right of suffrage upon women, the article to be submitted to a separate vote of the people. The convention refused to adjourn over to attend the inaugural of Gov. Allen, at Columbus, on Tuesday.

THE HOG TRADE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 10.—The number of hogs slaughtered here during the week ending Jan. 9, was 24,041. Total number since Nov. 1 323,046.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 10.—The total number of hogs packed in this city since Nov. 1 is 1,154,388, against 788,210 the same time last year. Milwaukee reports 218,415, against 144,113 last year.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

BEYOND.

Autumn is dying, Winter is come,
Dead leaves are flying, the rivers are dumb;
The wind's like a knife, one's fingers grow numb;
  There is snow on the mountains, ice in the pond.
  Winter is with us, but Spring is beyond!

The old year is dying, its glory is dead,
The days are all flying, their brightness has fled;
The bushes grow bare as the berries grow red;
  There is snow on the mountains, ice in the pond.
  The old year is dying, the new is beyond!

We are all growing old, and life slips away;
There is bare time for work, and still less for play,
Though we think we grow wiser the longer we stay;
  But there's life in us yet, no need to despond.
  This world waxes old, but there's Heaven beyond!

—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE PROFESSOR.

December has recurred so often since the period at which December was first invented, that I do not propose to enter into a detailed account of its usual characteristics. Let me rather crave permission to introduce the family circle assembled in the breakfast-room at Vernington Lodge. My father sits at the head of the table, reading his letters, and making comments upon them, according to his habit, in a series of very expressive grunts. My dear mother faces him, also engaged with her correspondence in the intervals of supplying large quantities of tea to an elderly gentleman on her right, a cousin of hers, whom we call Uncle John, and whose chief characteristic is his peculiar faculty for rendering himself miraculously unpleasant by saying the most annoying things in the most hearty and jovial tone of voice. Matilda and Jane, two young ladies connected with the family, are also present. Matilda wears a double eye-glass, through which she watches for and tries to see Uncle John's *facetiæ:* she is rather slow at catching them, but, having thoroughly realized one, she raises her head, and emits a short, sharp laugh which it distresses me to hear. Jane has no special characteristic, except a strong propensity for blushing, and she looks down at her plate, and indulges herself at frequent intervals.

It is with some diffidence that I refer to the other occupant of the room. He—for to use the third person in some degree takes off the appearance of egotism from which my natural modesty shrinks—is a young man of some four-and-twenty years of age, who has now risen from the table and leans against the mantelpiece. His figure is tall and slight, his face pale, and fringed with an incipient growth which holds out promise of eventual whiskers. His chief characteristic has been called extreme mildness.

It is my mother who speaks:

"You really ought to go, Cecil; and I'm sure it is very kind indeed of the Squire to write as he does, and ask you to Welwyn Grange. He is one of your father's oldest friends, and we are anxious that you should make his acquaintance."

"Of course he ought to go," said Uncle John; "see something of the world, and get a wife to stir him up."

"I have yet to learn," I replied, "that to 'stir up' her husband is among the duties of a wife; and I hope that no wife of mine would ever——"

"No wife of yours!" he broke in. "Why, how many wives does the boy want to have? He's a regular Shah of Persia! I'm ashamed of you, Cecil. But it's always the way with those mildl-ooking ones!"

Jane eagerly seizes the opportunity of blushing deeply.

"Indeed, I wish he would think of marrying and settling down," says my mother, fondly.

"He'll *think* about it, right enough," Uncle John replies. "It's the pluck to carry it through that's wanting in his case. Do you think, now, that you could say "Bo" to a goose, if it were necessary to address that unmeaning monosyllable to the bird in question?"

Matilda gives vent to her usual modicum of mirth.

"The set at the Squire's is not one with which I should be at all in accord, my dear mother," I explained. "They think of nothing there but hunting and racing, and other amusements in which I could take no part. I have met Hugh Welwyn, and know his tastes and habits."

"Hunting! If you go in for that, you'll have some practical illustrations of your favorite 'Diversions of Purley,'" said Uncle John, adding something about getting "up early" in the morning.

Matilda saw it at once, and acted accordingly.

"I should certainly like him to go," my mother remarked. "He has been out so little; and it is a great pity when he possesses every requisite for social success—an extended knowledge of books—he is ready of conversation—a finished singer—"

"Yes, I much prefer his singing when he's *finished*," interpolated my dear uncle; but I ignored the interruption.

"One reason why I wished to be at home during Christmas week was because I believe Prof. Jenkins is coming to stay with our doctor; and I am anxious that he should look over my specimens and read the MS. of my new pamphlet," I said, wavering between a love of home and a desire to carry out the maternal wishes.

"I don't expect the Professor will be down here," my uncle said, looking up from the country paper before him; "and that leads me to think that you may have formed an incorrect idea of society at Welwyn Grange. I believe the Professor will be down there next week."

"To lecture at the Mechanics' Institute, I presume?" I asked. "He spoke of doing so some time since."

"I don't know what he's going for; but I am sure I've heard that he is to be at Welwyn," my uncle answered. My father also expressed a wish that I should go; and as uncle John, without any exertion or personal inconvenience, could have made me thoroughly uncomfortable during the long stay which he proposed to make, a letter was dispatched accepting the invitation, and I began to make preparations for departure.

It was on the 20th of December that I left home, and arrived in due course at Welwyn Grange about 7 o'clock—little thinking of the ordeal through which I had to pass before quitting the house. The Squire came into the hall to receive me.

"Cecil, my dear boy, I am delighted to see you at last, and welcome you to the Grange!" he said in the kindest possible manner. "I'm sorry that Hugh won't be down, but he can't help it, of course. All the men are hunting today, but they'll be back very soon, and I hope you will find some friends among them. We dine at 8, so perhaps you'd like to see your room."

I thought my finding friends was an exceedingly improbable contingency, but gladly hastened upstairs to dress as quickly as possible. It did not take long to complete my toilet; and on descending I found that the room had only one occupant, a young lady—if those prosaic words can lead to any description of the vision of loveliness which encountered my admiring eyes. Venus Aphrodite in sea-green muslin! Her face—but how can I hope even faintly to describe her, or the smile with which she graciously acknowledged my bow of salutation! I was searching for that right expression which is always so very difficult to find just at the moment when you want it most, when the Squire entered the room, followed by several of his guests. He addressed my divinity as Lucy, and asked if she had enjoyed her drive; but before he had time to introduce me the announcement of dinner sent us trooping to the dining-room.

It would take too much space to give a detailed list of the party seated round the table. I had taken down a lady with abundant black hair and superabundant eyebrows, who seemed much surprised at my inability to furnish her with the information she sought upon a variety of topics, chiefly of an equestrian or sporting nature. On my other side was a sister of the Squire, a lady of uncertain age, abrupt habits, and Amazonian proportions, who being copiously decked with "bugles" and large beads of other varieties, rattled loudly whenever she turned to speak to me, as she did with much decision at frequent intervals. I am a nervous man, and if people jerk they startle me, and the calm enjoyment of my dinner is seriously interfered with.

Nearly opposite to me was the divine Lucy, seated next to a good-natured looking young man, whose name I ascertained to be Forester; but among all the others there was none that I knew. The conversation, too, was for the most part as strange to me as the guests, the ladies taking an interest in matters of which I was wholly ignorant; but what surprised me most was the way in which I was constantly begged, in terms which conveyed no definite images to my mind, to give information on subjects of which I had not the vaguest knowledge; my utter inability to answer apparently causing much surprise to my interrogators. Now and then, however, the Squire made a comparatively intelligible remark, and a short quick-eyed little man at the other end of the table occasionally spoke of a matter with which I had some acquaintance.

"Why do I call them 'Female Failures?'" he said. "Because that is the best title I can think of to describe the class about which we are speaking. Depend upon it, whenever a woman tries to take the place of a man, and adopts the cant about 'woman's rights'—by which she means woman's wrongs—it is a pretty sure sign that she has good reason to despair of holding her own with her own sex. As for a definition of the word 'lady'—I prefer the term 'gentlewoman' myself—I should say, 'a refined specimen of the superior variety of the human race.'"

"It is a singular fact with regard to the superiority of the female," I gallantly added—glad to show that there were subjects about which I knew something—"that a scientific person who has experimented recently upon large numbers of *Papilio asterias*, and other sorts of butterflies, concludes that the *larvæ*, if underfed, are almost sure to develop into males, whereas if they are freely fed, they are certain to become females." The remark caused general attention to be directed to me; but I am quite a loss to understand why two young gentlemen should have designated it "awfully good," and accepted it as a joke. "Even in oysters," I continued, "conchologists have, I believe, decided that the female is the larger and plumper. You are of course aware, by-the-way, that our native oysters are the best of all. Catullus terms the Hellespont *cæteris ostreosior oris*, but there can be no doubt that his countrymen gave our breeds a very decided preference."

I could in no wise account for the looks of blank astonishment which were leveled at me throughout the remainder of the meal, nor could I tell what induced Capt. Packenham, a young hussar, to take the vacant chair by my side when the ladies had retired, and to slap me on the back with a vigor which brought tears to my eyes, and made me swallow a large piece of preserved ginger with dangerous suddenness.

"What *are* you driving at, old fellow?" he asked, in a tone of mystification. "(You know my brother, Tom Packenham, very well, I believe—indeed I thought I'd met you myself at Bibury.) What's the meaning of all this lark about the oysters, and the butterflies, and the other fellow—Ca—what's his name? Is it a wily conundrum, or something out of Æsop's fables, or what?"

I was silent, not at all understanding his hilarity.

"What's your little game?" he continued.

"I'm rather fond of chess," I answered, thinking that he might not care for billiards, about which some of the others were talking. "Do you play?"

He gazed at me for a moment, and then began a conversation with his neighbor on a fresh subject, for I overheard casual sentences about some one who was "awfully cropped at the Warwick Meeting—poor devil! seems quite to have lost his head sometimes."

I had learned during dinner that the Professor was really expected, though I much wondered what could induce him to join such a party; and as I was not interested in some steeplechases which were to take place next day, I seized the earliest opportunity of making my way to the drawing-room.

On the celerity with which the evening glided by; on the manner in which my divinity enraptured me by her singing; and on the happiness I enjoyed as we turned over a book of prints together, I will not dilate. The Squire's sister seemed less metallic, and everything brighter; and when I retired to my room it was with the certainty that I should eternally adore Lucy, whose presence compensated ten thousand times for any slight drawbacks I might have to experience from uncongenial companions or any other cause.

As I descended the stairs next morning, I found that the Squire was awaiting me at the bottom.

"You'll want to be quiet this morning, Cecil, I know," he said, "and so I thought that you and Forester and Packenham would prefer breakfasting together in the Oak-room, and getting off in good time. Dacre is going too, by the way. He rides his own mare in the Handicap Sweepstakes."

I did not catch the drift of his speech, and expressed my inability to do so.

"They will want to look over the course, you know, and I thought that you would like to accompany them," he explained; and I was glad to consent, having taken rather a fancy to Forester.

We soon disposed of breakfast, and, after getting into a dog-cart, an hour's traveling brought us to the scene of action, where we dismounted, and started off to walk over the ground, which was marked out by white flags stuck in the hedges.

"Good hunting fences, they seem," Packenham said, as we scrambled through a huge bush which it seemed impossible to me that any man could go at and live to tell the tale, supposing his horse were weak-minded enough to try it—"that's all right! This is rather nasty—awkward drop, don't you think so?" he asked me as we came to a large timber barricade. I replied that I did not suppose a foot or so more or less made much difference in the long run.

"Not to you, perhaps," he said, and I agreed with him; for beyond a probable intensification of the chilly feeling which always runs down my back when I see people doing anything exceptionally rash, I was not particularly interested. I only knew that I would cheerfully have settled down and dreamed away existence in the meadow where he stood, if there had been no other way of making an exit than jumping those posts and rails. The way in which one becomes habituated to strange positions is indeed wonderful. How I should have accepted such an anecdote the day before I do not know, but now I only smiled feebly at the story which Packenham related of his brother's horse, Thunderbolt, whose approaching defeat the narrator had foreseen on a recent occasion by a proceeding on the animal's part which seemed to me simply marvelous. "We *did* get over the water-jump," Packenham explained, "*but then he dropped his hind legs*, and I felt that he was done with for that journey at any rate." That he was not done with for all subsequent journeys—except the long one to the grave—seemed to me a most valuable record of the progress of veterinary science.

"Over the bank, and then to the left down the hill and round here to the brook," Forester continued; and Dacre, a soft little man with flaxen hair and blue eyes, who looked more suitable for a Shetland pony than a race-horse, feebly expressed an opinion that the stream was a great deal too big, and he really didn't see how he was to get over more than half of it at a time.

"It is a big place," Packenham admitted. "It's what poor C—— used to say was 'like a family vault—when you once get in, you don't get out again in a hurry.'"

"More timber," he continued as we went on; "five feet of it, I should think.—You take it coolly enough," he said, turning to me; "but it's all the same to you, I suppose! Why, Tom says that the gate you jumped at Heythorp was over six."

I did not ask whether Tom was at present an inmate of Colney Hatch or Hanwell, or whether he was being treated privately for what must have been an extremely acute case of mania, unless Tom was given over to an unparalleled perversion of the truth; for it occurred to me that this was probably another of those technical jokes couched in foreign phraseology, so many of which had been lost upon me during the morning; and I only tried to smile as intelligently as I could while Packenhan took another rather searching survey of my features before we moved on to inspect the remaining fences.

I was quite resigned by this time, and had hardly any astonishment left for Dacre's story about a nasty bullfinch he had once come upon suddenly when out hunting, whose unaccountable proceedings had caused a series of disasters which placed the bird before me in an entirely new light. A fierce bullfinch perched upon a fence and setting a whole hunt at defiance seemed rather a subject for a nightmare than for the garish light of day.

"Over the hurdle into the race-course, and finish. It will be a good meeting; look how quickly the people are arriving, and there's our carriage—just opposite the Stand." Packenham said. "It's time for us to dress for the handicap, though, Dacre," he added, looking at his watch. "See you fellows again presently;" and they turned aside, while Forester and I made our way up the course to join our party, prominent among which I was rejoiced to see Lucy, her sky-blue bonnet contrasting pleasantly with the stern looking head-gear of her companion, the Squire's sister. Balanced precariously on one leg upon the tire of a wheel is not at all a comfortable position under ordinary circumstances; but as the carriage was full, and hung high, it was the best point of vantage I could find for talking to Lucy, and from there I saw the first race won by an animal which the Squire pointed out to me as having "good hocks right under him"—a position in which I imagined all hocks, good, bad, or indifferent, might invariably be found by people who knew where to look for them and could derive any pleasure from the inspection—and "good arms," a statement for which I was not prepared.

"It's almost time to get ready. Will you come with me?" Forester said, as they began to clear the course for the second race. My divinity had gone off to the stand with a number of the party while I was talking to the Squire, and, not unwilling to penetrate into the mysteries of a race-course, I strolled away with Forester.

Just as we reached the second fence, a hedge with a small ditch on each side of it, Dacre, attired in a sky-blue jacket, rode out of a shed near the track where his horse had been saddled. He cantered up, and as I gazed with astonishment at his easy fashion of managing the fidgety little mare he bestrode, the animal rose at the fence, just skimmed the top twigs, and landed lightly near to us, her rider scarcely swinging in the saddle, and turning his head, almost before his mare's feet touched the ground, toward a crowd which had assembled round a large, powerful, hot-looking chestnut horse, which had rather upset the equanimity of his surrounders by launching out a mighty kick with his enormous hind legs.

"He is a beauty, a real beauty; and they say as good as he look—though *you* know more about that than any one else, I suppose," Forester remarked.

"Who is a beauty?" I inquired, not at all understanding the position.

"Why, the Professor," he answered. "Haven't you been to see him?"

"I have been to see him very often," I replied. "He's a great friend of mine, and I stay with him a good deal; but I'm surprised to hear you call him a beauty. He's so bald, and though he says that the blue spectacles assist his sight, I don't think they are, æsthetically, a favorable addition to his appearance."

Forester appeared to be quite staggered.

"Blue spectacles and a bald head! My dear fellow, are you dreaming?" and he burst out laughing. "Excuse me," he continued, "but the idea of a race-horse with blue spectacles and a bald head is *too* delicious!"

At this moment we were joined by Packenham and Dacre.

"Mr. Forester," I said, with solemnity, "will you do me the great favor of explaining what you mean?"

"What *I* mean! My dear fellow, what do *you* mean? There's your horse waiting for you—you've surely ridden him often enough before, haven't you? You spoke of him familiarly enough last night, at any rate—and we shall be late if we don't go and weigh in."

"May I earnestly entreat you to answer me one question, Mr. Forester?" I said. "For whom do you take me?"

"Why, for Charlie Cecil, of the Fourteenth, who won the Grand Annual at Chasingford last week, and who has come down here to ride Hugh Welwyn's horse, the Professor, for the Welwyn Cup," he replied.

I never knew to what an extent cold perspiration could pour down one's back until that moment.

"Then there is a ghastly error somewhere," I answered. "My name is Cecil Vernington. I never heard of the Grand Annual, nor of Chasingford; and the gentleman for whom I was asking last night is not a horse at all, but Gustavus Jerkins, Professor of Palæontology."

Forester appeared wonder-stricken, and Dacre smiled; and I began to understand another of Uncle John's jokes.

"I see now," said Packenham, after a roar of laughter, more hearty than polite. "I wondered where Charlie Cecil had been picking up all that about Catullus and the rest of it—I thought Catullus was a horse, and couldn't remember where he'd run. What a lark! But, I say, what the deuce is to be done? You must ride him now, at any rate, for we certainly can't get any one else."

"It is quite impossible that I can ride a race, Capt. Packenham," I replied. "I never did such a thing in my life. There can surely be no difficulty in finding a rider among the party; you, or Mr. Dacre?"

"We both have mounts, and so has Forester, and there's not another man at the Grange who can ride the weight."

"Hire a man—a jockey," I suggested.

"Impossible; professionals can't ride for the Cup," he answered.

"I don't see any difficulty about riding," Dacre said. "What's to prevent you? There's your horse, and the weight's all right, and you've been over the ground."

"Miss Lucy will break her heart," Packenham continued; "she said she would if you didn't win, and has been plunging on you to a ruinous extent; bales of gloves she's got on, and if you don't pull them off for her she'll never forgive you. I think that you've got a glorious opportunity. The Professor's an awfully easy horse to ride—you have nothing to do but sit still and let him have his head, and there you are!"

It was all very well to say "Let him have his head, and there you are;" the question seemed to me rather where I should be if I enedavored to interfere with his possession of that useful member. As for my having "nothing to do but sit still," calling to remembrance the size of some of the obstacles we had to cross, I cannot put it more mildly than by saying that, under the circumstances, I did not see how it was to be done.

Packenham interrupted my reflections. "Come on, old fellow, or we shall be late—in fact we are rather so already," he said; and, incapable of resistance, I passively followed them into a dressing-room, where they supplied me with a pair of leathers and boots, and assisted me into one of Hugh Welwyn's crimson jackets and narrow-brimmed hats. Almost oblivious of the world in general, I was seated with some difficulty in a swinging scale, while in my luckless lap was piled a confused heap of saddle, stirrup-irons, bridles, girths, and whip; and then, hoping that some of the color from my jacket was reflected into a face which must have been more than pallid, if extreme anxiety has the effect which is usually attributed to it, I issued forth, and looked on with some trepidation—with a good deal of trepidation, if the truth must be told—while the gigantic animal I was to bestride was being decked for the chase.

Meanwhile my friends had joyously accoutred themselves, and were soon engaged in superintending the toilets of their respective steeds previous to mounting. I watched Packenham's horse start with those two short strides which some animals take before getting into full swing; and then, finding a groom near me, I gave him my leg after a fashion I had observed in Dacre, and scrambled to the saddle, feeling more utterly abroad than I should fancy any one who has ever been brought into contact with horses can have done since Phaeton began to find things going wrong in his ill-advised journey.

Love is a very powerful divinity. He "conquers all things," "rules the court, the camp, the grove," "makes the world go round," and performs a variety of other difficult feats, not the least among which was his inducting me to my present position; but had I only known what my sensations would have been when I was once insecurely seated on that small and exceedingly uncomfortable saddle, he would assuredly have been compelled to use every artifice he was acquainted with to keep me there, if I had only seen any reasonable likelihood of getting down again in safety. Our heads, however, were facing up the course toward the Stand, and my horse, shaking his bit and jerking at the reins, was exhibiting an anxiety to be off, with which I had no sympathy; but as I felt that it would be quite useless for me to contend against his wishes on the subject, I only made one more desperate effort to sit still, and gave him his head!

He took two springs in advance, and—stopped dead!

Stopped dead. Then made a few limping hops forward, and was still. Before I had realized the position, Packenham and Dacre, returning from their preliminary, and cantering down to the starting-post, came up to where I sat, contented, but surprised.

"By Jove! stopped just as if he'd been shot!" the former said to the groom who came out into the course to see what was the matter.

The beast tried again to proceed but the effort was vain.

"Broken down! No go, Sir," the man who had saddled him said in tones of deep regret. "I've been afraid of that leg for some time, but Mr. Hugh would have that it was nothing. It's all up, Sir, this journey, at any rate. Just the way Mephistopheles went with me when I was riding him at Liverpool—shot his fetlock joint, he did." I faintly murmured something about the danger of having firearms in a stable, and then followed an elaborate disquisition on a variety of subjects about which I was in a state of Egyptian darkness. "Frogs" and "thrushes" appeared to play an important part in the conversation, though I could no more understand their bearing on the matter than I could the aggressive behavior of the "bullfinch," whose strange proceedings Dacre had narrated. I only gathered that the catastrophe was not unexampled, but quite failed to see how "coffin-bones" (whatever idea the latter extremely unpleasant title might convey to the stable mind) bore upon the matter. However, I was apparently expected to dismount; and though the news seemed too good to be true—the danger to have passed away too wonderfully—I got off with quite as much alacrity as was compatible with the dignity of a disappointed gentleman-rider; and so among the pitying comments of the crowd, and with as profound an expression of regret as I could conjure up on the spur of the moment, I followed my late terror's limping footsteps to the paddock.

I had never before so fully realized the pleasant sensation of being in my own clothes, as when, after discarding my unwonted habiliments, I made my way to the Stand, and received the condolences of Lucy and the rest on what they were pleased to term "such a very unfortunate accident," and was greeted by my host in my proper character. He had confounded me with Cecil of the Fourteenth, a gentleman-rider of celebrity and a friend of Hugh Welwyn's, whose horse, the Professor, the gallant officer was to have ridden. A telegram had been waiting for Hugh for some time, and it afterward appeared that it had come from Cecil, and contained expressions of his regret at being unable to come down and fulfill his engagement; but Hugh had not made his expected visit to the Grange, and so had not received it. My letter of acceptance had led the Squire to believe that I was to appear at Welwyn on the 21st, instead of the 20th.

Miss Welwyn was more than kind, and Lucy profuse in her regrets at the sad misfortune to the poor horse. She was just making a pretty little speech about my kindness in so readily undertaking to solve the difficulty, when the Cup horses, having started, came in sight; Dacre on a little chestnut, which some one described as wiry, having it all his own way, Forester second, on a large bay horse. Packenham, I afterward found, had been left in the brook.

I was not sorry when, the last two races having been run, it was time to mount the homeward-going dog-cart; for the keen air to some extent stilled the flutter of my over-wrought brain. About one thing I was thoroughly determined—I would let Lucy know the sentiments with which she had inspired me. I had been acquainted with her but a short time, it was true, a very short time, if you will; but love does not keep count of hours by the reckoning of ordinary mortals, and as I jogged on with Forester for companion on the back seat, I could not refrain from confiding my hopes and fears to him. Under the impression that communion of enjoyment might conduce to an increase of sympathetic feelings on his part, I accepted a cigar from his case—a large, thick, dark-colored cigar—and did not accidentally drop it into the road until after, what seemed to me, unaccustomed as I was to the use of tobacco, a very considerable lapse of time. I scarcely ever remember enjoying anything less than that cigar.

I had observed by the familiarity of their intercourse that Forester knew Lucy well—indeed I had almost feared rivalry from him, and so was delighted to learn that, so far as he knew, her heart was disengaged, and more delighted still at the ready manner in which, in answer to the strong hint my great anxiety induced me to give, he undertook to say a word to her on my behalf, to pave the way for the communication which I had quite decided on making.

There was a large party assembled at the Grange that evening, but nothing occurred of interest in the matter which interested me most. Lucy seemed more radiant than ever, and I became more and more eager to pursue the resolution I had formed; and the night's reflections only added fuel to the flame.

The sun shone brightly next morning as I left my room a little before breakfast time, and emerging into the keen, frosty air, found Forester engaged in jumping a young horse over some hurdles in a field near the gardens. He dismounted and surrendered the animal to a groom when I appeared. Joining me, we strolled together toward the house, and as we neared it, I was infinitely gratified to see Lucy and the Squire's sister entering one of the hot-houses at a little distance from us.

"There she is!" I said, enraptured. "Ah, Forester, see how the sun gleams in her golden hair!"

"In her—I beg your pardon?" he said, inquiringly.

"Golden! It is golden, I maintain; the true, perfect shade of gold!" I answered.

"Well, I dare say it is, now you mention it," he replied musingly; "though I hardly think that I should have expressed it quite in that way myself."

"And you would not, perhaps, call her eyes blue—the watchet, azure hue of the cloudless heavens?" I asked again, with triumphant enthusiasm.

"Her eyes the—well, 'pon my word! I really hardly think that I should," he replied. "I suppose lovers see these sort of things differently—that must be it."

"And how should you describe her?" I inquired. "What should you call her hair?"

"Well, the fact is, I always took her hair to be pretty nearly black, and her eyes much about the same color," he answered.

"Her hair — her hair to be what?" I asked in amazement. "My Lucy's hair bla— why, what can you mean? Of whom are you speaking?"

"Why, of Miss Lucy," he replied, "the Squire's sister; isn't that the lady you were talking about?"

"Of Miss Lucy, the Squ— why, Forester, what on earth do you mean?" I asked in alarm.

"That is the only Miss Lucy on the premises with whom I'm acquainted: weren't you speaking of her? I thought, of course, you were. Every one always calls her Miss Lucy, though, as her sister's married, she is really Miss Welwyn. I wondered, too, when you said something about her being 'young and fresh,' last night, because she hasn't been particularly young for some time, I should imagine," he answered, looking at me with an expression of surprise on his face.

"And have you been paving the way—been saying to her the things——"

"That you asked me to say as we drove home yesterday?" he interrupted. "Of course I have. I told her just what I thought you wanted me to, and she seemed very pleased about it."

"Did she? But surely," I urged, "it was by the name of Lucy that I heard you and the 'Squire—I cannot have made a mistake!—I am certain, I could swear that you all——"

At this moment the two ladies emerged at the end of the greenhouse and came toward us; my Lucy looking sweet and charming beyond measure in her piquante morning dress.

"I'm much afraid that we have made another mistake somewhere or other," Forester said, just before they came into earshot. "I imagined that you meant Miss Lucy Welwyn, of course, for there is certainly no other Lucy here that I know of—except that one, by the way," and he pointed to my enchantress, "and she, I infinitely rejoice to say, has been my wife for the last six months."

Letters requiring my immediate return home somehow arrived by the morning post; and as, after making a promise of returning speedily—which I had not the remotest intention of keeping—I drove to the station, the last thing I saw connected with Welwyn Grange was the Professor, standing in a straw-yard, surrounded by a bevy of men whose aspects bespoke their constant intercourse with the horse, and their familiarity with those sports in which, rather than participate, I would almost consent to marry the wrong Miss Lucy.—*London Society.*

Sham Jewels.—Jewels viewed in a natural, and jewels viewed in an artificial, light, are, like certain sorts of beauty, not to be compared. There is a fluid radiance in them which wants refraction; the former take it from the sun, the latter from the chandelier. In the case of the peerless stone, however, the diamond, the object of the splendid illusion is to produce a perfectly colorless substance, thoroughly lucid, and capable of reflecting all lights. To this pebble—for it is nothing more—have been attributed many virtues; but it can be fabricated by science with a very near approach to reality. First, it is necessary to dissolve charcoal. Then follow processes requiring crystallization—a mingling of pure water, a little carbonate of sulphur, and certain proportions of liquefied phosphorus. Still, all this may not yield a thoroughly deceptive diamond. Another composition is made from silver-sand, very pure potash, minium, calcined borax, and a form of arsenic, varied occasionally by a mixture of *strass*—a mixture for which an equivalent is paste, and which represents transparent pebbles burnt to powder, white-lead, and other similar materials. Sometimes rock crystal is used, with borax acid from Italy, and nitrate of potash. Of these materials is composed the false diamond, which figures so alluringly in the shop windows of the Palais Royal. Let us turn to the sapphire, the next esteemed among precious stones, even above the emerald and the ruby. It is a product of the East, though found, of inferior quality, in Bohemia, Saxony, and France among rocks of the secondary period. There are white sapphires, occasionally mistaken for diamonds; crimson or carmine, resplendent beyond description; vermillion, and topaz-tinted. Indeed, we may assign rank to the emerald as daughter of the sapphire. Do you covet them in order to beam with borrowed lustre at a ball? Take, as the cookery-books say, one ounce of paste, mix with two grains of precipitated oxide of cobalt, and there you have the colored and glowing necklet, which none except a jeweler can detect. Supposing, however, that you desire ear-rings of chrysoberyl, or chrysopal—or *cymophane*, as the French term it, which means "floating light"—the trifle is exceedingly pretty, with its surface of asparagus green and its heart of radiating fire. Yet it is to be emulated by a combination of aluminium, silica, oxide of iron, and lime. Coming to the splendid gem, the ruby, whether of Brazil, Barbary, or Bohemia, with its cherry or purple red, varied by opalescent or milky aspects, there are various methods of rivaling it—with litharge and calcined shells; with paste, antimony, glass, and purple of Cassius; with white sand, washed in hydrochloric acid, minium, calcined potash, calcined borax, and oxide of silver, stirred in a crucible. But care must be taken lest, through an imprudent admixture, your fictitious ruby should suggest the idea of a garnet, which is a poor and unrecognizable relation.—*Chambers's Journal.*

M. Edmond About.—If ever France should possess a truly paternal Government, which will restrict every man to the work he can best do, that Government will prohibit M. About from writing in newspapers at all, and send him back to fabricate us some more novels. M. About is a capital novelist. His *Trente et Quarante* is a very gem, and his *Mariages de Paris* tales are read and re-read; but he is a poor journalist—inconsistent, flighty, and, not to put too fine a point upon it, by no means free from personal bias in judging men and measures. So long as he confined himself to fiction it fared well with him, for he achieved reputation, wealth, and paved his way to a fine marriage; but one day he took it into his head that he was born for political destinies, and since then he has been running to seed at a precipitous rate. The late Emperor was primarily responsible for unhinging M. About's brain, having invited the witty author to Compiègne and pinned a red ribbon to his button-hole. Then he talked to him about the Roman question; and as it was part of imperial policy at that period (1858) to be on ill terms with the Pope, M. About was asked whether he would go to Rome at Government expense, and write a book about it—the implication being that his book on Rome should bear a close resemblance to his amusing skit on Greece, *Le Grèce Contemporaine.* Of course, M. About was delighted.

We all have our weaknesses, and M. About's weakness was and is to hear himself called "Le petit-fils de Voltaire." He much loved to be noted as a famous infidel, and it would have been sweet to him if the Pope would only have banned him in a special bull, to be posted on all church doors throughout Christendom. Thus congenially disposed he went to Rome, and wrote of it all the evil that could be decently crammed in 300 octavo pages, after which he returned, expecting his reward in the shape of a post under Government. But the Emperor's Papal policy had in the meantime veered, and M. About was told that he should have a diplomatic appointment by and by, only that his Roman book having caused "a great scandal," it was advisable to wait until the soreness of it had passed off. Prince Napoleon conveyed this message at one of those jovial Friday dinners at his Pompeian Villa of the Avenue Montaigne, where he gathered, at the private request of his cousin, all the eminent pagans whom the Emperor durst not invite too often to the Tuileries. The Prince told M. About to wait—and M. About waited. He waited, and wrote more novels, got married, and enlarged his fine estate at Saverne. He waited, and from the official columns of the *Moniteur* wrote furious anti-republican articles, which secured him promotion in the Legion of Honor. But the diplomatic appointment kept tarrying, and at length the "Grandson of Voltaire" lost patience, and following the immemorial wont of baffled Frenchmen, discovered that he had been from the first an ardent Liberal. This was about five years ago, and M. About lost no time in revealing his long-concealed Liberalism in the *Gaulois*, then a new paper started in rivalry to the *Figaro.* From the *Gaulois* he passed to the *Soir* as editor, with a salary of 60,000 francs, and at the outbreak of the war appointed himself special correspondent, and wrote from the battle-fields a series of letters most remarkable for everything except gratitude to the Sovereign who had so often and so kindly befriended him. Gratitude, however, has never been M. About's forte, and he would gladly subscribe to the late Nestor Roqueplan's aphorism: "*L'ingratitude est l'indépendance du cœur,*" adding thereto this maxim of his own: "*Les bienfaits coûteraient trop cher s'il fallait les payer.*" The late critic Sainte-Beuve, who knew M. About well, said of him, "*Chacun de ses livres est une belle œuvre et une mauvaise action,*" meaning that the author of *Le Roi des Montagnes* could seldom resist the temptation of saying a witty thing at the expense of people whom he intimately knew, whence that vein of demure personalities which runs through all his novels—personalities which the generality of readers cannot detect, but which are apparent enough to the initiated, who read between the lines. Without going so far as M. Sainte-Beuve, one may say of M. About that he is one of those delightfully keen psychologists whom it is pleasanter to have as a neutral acquaintance than as a foe. He is now forty-five, but looks ten years younger; and you have only to glance at his wide-awake face, rendered deceptively bluff by a hay-colored beard, his malicious blue eyes and meaning smiles, to guess how agreeably this thorough Parisian can pull absent celebrities to pieces over a quiet dinner-table, or in a snug drawing-room before an admiring audience of ladies. M. About is a great favorite with ladies, but as regards men-friends he stands in much the same position as Prince Talleyrand, who remarked that he had all his life through possessed one sincere friend—and that was himself. However, M. About can boast of at least a fervent comrade and worshiper in the person of M. Francisque Sarcey, the dramatic critic to the *Temps*, and M. About's chief contributor to the *XIXième Siècle.* As Boswell was to Johnson, so is M. Sarcey to M. About; but we know that Johnson did not consider himself bound to repay Boswell's admiration by a warm show of kindred feeling. With respect to political opinions, M. About is still hoping, so his enemies say, for a diplomatic appointment; and meanwhile he advocates a sort of chameleonous republicanism, which varies much in hue, according to the color of the party that may happen to be in the ascendant. His latest public achievement has been to fight a duel with M. Edouard Hervé, and to pay a fine of £8 for this misdemeanor, which arose from an interview with the Count of Paris. Two years ago, when it looked as though the Count were going to become King, M. About requested M. Hervé to present him to his Royal Highness, and M. Hervé having complied, M. About said, with an amiable bow, to the Prince: "All the hopes of France are centered on you, Monseigneur." This year the hopes of France having centred elsewhere, M. About found it convenient to ignore his compliment and to abuse the Prince, whereat M. Hervé waxed wroth, and some bitter articles ensued, culminating in the fine of £8 above mentioned. However, all who know M. About do him the justice to feel sure that, should the Count of Paris become King after all, this little unpleasantness will be forgotten, for Louis Philippe D'Orléans is not vindictive, and M. About is ever generous in forgiving and forgetting the hard things he has said of others.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

Modern Writers of Vers de Societe.—Mr. Locker has attained to the first rank of writers of *vers de société* by acquiring a perfect knowledge of his own powers and almost perfect skill in using them. Although his verses are thoroughly representative of his day, and marked with distinct individuality, there is scarcely a versifier from Shakespeare to Thackeray from whom he has not learned something of his art. He therefore writes with perfect "knowledge," as that word is used in connection with musical compositions, and he has attempted almost every variety of verse of this kind with a high degree of success. "The Pilgrims of Pall Mall" is not unworthy to be placed beside Lamb's "Hester;" of the tender pathos of "A Wish" Cowper need not have been ashamed; the jesting philosophy of "A Human Skull" might have occurred to Praed; while of verses that end with an anti-climax, "Geraldine and I" is a masterpiece, though it is doubtful whether a person with such trained power of description as "I" could have proved a bore to a lady so witty as Geraldine. But though essentially a writer of verse as distinct from poetry, he is not wanting in music of a higher strain, such as pleased the ears of ladies in the time of Elizabeth; as the exquisite Serenade recently published in *Good Words* sufficiently exemplifies. Of the workmanship of Mr. Mortimer Collins, to whom nature has been more prodigal of gift, we cannot speak in the same terms of satisfaction. To Mr. Locker we can point as an example in this respect, but to Mr. Collins mainly as a warning. No poet has written more splendid stanzas than Mr. Collins, and none fewer good poems. With unbounded command of language and power of versification, he can write numberless lines which, for sweetness and strength, are unsurpassable. The willing ear listens, charmed as with the voice of a siren (a male siren, be it said, with a rich baritone,) and the charm lasts so long as we do not pay too much heed to the words; but when we pass from the sound to the sense, disappointment awaits us ere long. After a succession of faultless stanzas, some "foreign matter," some phrase out of keeping, or expression of questionable taste maybe, interrupts the harmony and breaks the spell. On the other hand, elegance is the genius who presides over the work of Mr. Austin Dobson, the last candidate for notice both as a poet and a writer of *vers de société.* In writing of his verses we feel the same delicacy as though the verses were our own, for not only have many of the pieces now collected in *Vignettes in Rhyme* appeared in these pages, but the writer of this article is his intimate friend, and has been privileged to watch the development of his poetical power from its dawn to the present day. With this avowal we do not mind expressing our opinion in this place, as here, if anywhere, what we write will be read by those who have already become acquainted with his style and capacity, and will be therefore competent to judge from their own experience how much our opinion is biased by familiarity and friendship. We think then that no one has excelled him in the technical skill of his art, and that he has treated subjects of modern life with a spirit and grace that is peculiarly his own. The comparison drawn by Mr. Locker between *vers de société* and old china is especially applicable to his verses, which have all the qualities of the best Dresden and Chelsea, without their affectation and insincerity. He has especially sympathy with all that is beautiful in the Arcadian French School of Watteau and Boucher, but applies all its grace of decoration to genuine sentiment and healthy morality. He is to the poetry of the present day what Mr. G. D. Leslie is to pictorial art, but he is something more. When we have eliminated from his little volume such poems as the "Dead Letter," the "Gentleman," and "Gentlewoman of the Old School," "Une Marquise," &c., which belong to this pictorial school, the four beautiful songs of Angiola, in which he has caught the spirit of the early Italian poets, and his imitations of Horace, there remain many which show that his sympathy is not limited to the grace and fancy of former epochs, but that he has delicate springs of wit and humor, a thorough appreciation of the spirit of modern culture and society, and a pictorial power of his own.—*Saint Paul's Magazine.*

Spanish Character.—The first thing you will notice as a leading characteristic is its exceeding passionateness. Whether this may be due in any measure to the fiery sun of their climate or no, I cannot say. Many thoughtful men with whom I have conversed upon this subject believe that such is the case. But the fact remains. No race is so fiery as this. The rule with the Spaniards of the lower order is a word and a blow. It is, however, quite a mistake to suppose that the uneducated Spaniard is vindictive in nature—quite the reverse. His anger, soon up, is soon down again, and the insult under which he smarted forgotten, whether it has been avenged or no. The only safe way to deal with these men, when angry, is never to thwart, answer, argue with, or irritate them at the moment when their passion is boiling over. "Speak an angry Spaniard fair," and very soon his anger will calm down, and he will become a rational being again. More than this—he will be willing and glad to acknowledge his fault, and shake hands and be on friendly terms again. A case in point here occurs to my mind. A friend of mine, while out riding, came suddenly, at a bend in the road, on two angry men, who were just in the act of drawing the knife upon one another. Contrary to the advice and entreaty of his companions, he sprang instantly from his horse, rushed in between them, separated and expostulated with the combatants. The men, maddened with passion, deemed worthless and an interference his arguments and entreaties. At last one of them let fall the fact that they (the duelists) were brothers. Instantly my friend made use, and good use, of this point. "Sirs," said he, "would you, who sucked the same mother's breast, go down to the grave, one of you with a brother's blood on your soul?" For a moment the men's better feelings were aroused; the younger brother drew back and sheathed his knife. "Right you are, Señor," he said, "badly, shamefully, as my elder brother has treated me, I have no right to draw upon him; he is my brother, after all—my *elder* brother." My friend took the young fellow's arm, and walking beside his horse led him slowly away from the scene of temptation. Homeward they went, talking about indifferent matters, until at last they reached the *casa* of my friend. On entering it, this man (the younger combatant) said, while the tears streamed down his brown wooden face, "You are *my friend.* Thanks to God, I lie down to-night with hands not wet with my brother's blood." The men were miners, and of the lowest class of itinerant Spaniards. Again—and possibly as a natural consequence of these frequent and deadly crimes, committed with the ever-ready knife—the Spaniard's utter disregard, utter recklessness about shedding man's blood, comes in here as another marked feature of Spanish character. The Spaniard thinks nothing at all of the higher and deeper aspects of his crime; he thinks nothing perhaps (I fear in too many cases it *is* so) because he has *been taught nothing* of the responsibility of sending his own soul or his neighbor's, without one moment's warning, to its last account. True, he feels a certain remorse, and a certain terror of the law may cause him to tremble. But, if his crime be not found out, with the morning sun his remorse has passed away. The brother's blood has dried upon the knife, and he can cut and eat his melon with the self-same blade without a pang, perhaps without a thought. And this disregard of human life does not entirely confine itself to the utterly ignorant classes. Like a vile infection, it spreads to those around. Two men, fighting in our streets, with revolver and knife, a few weeks since, both fell mortally wounded. Of course not one of the ring of bystanders had lifted a hand to prevent so ghastly a termination of what, in its commencement, had been but a trivial quarrel. The bystanders, I grieve to say, never do interfere. The two men were carried to the hospital; and on speaking to one of the chief officers of justice about the affair, "Yes," said he, lighting his cigarillo, "one is dead, and the other, I fancy, is *just walking on the border-land.*" With these words he quietly dismissed the subject. Another case, illustrating what I have said, here occurs to me. I went into a way-side venta with a friend, a Spanish gentleman, for a glass of the common rough red wine of the country, the Val de Peñas. Two men, words running high between them, entered soon afterward; one drew his knife, with an oath. The hostess did not cease filling the copas of her customers. My friend, a really humane and good man, merely uttered the single word "knife!" and, drawing my arm through his own, dragged me out. Noticeably in warfare long-continued—if we are to believe what has been written—the mind gets used to deeds of violence when so constantly presented to its view; and so, I suppose, it is in the case I allude to. But it is absolutely shocking to see how callous the lower classes have become to these swift, fierce deeds of blood. "I wonder," said an educated man to me the other day, "how many men will be stabbed at the Feria this year." I think any comment of mine upon this speech would be wholly superfluous. There is one reflection that I cannot help making here—one question that constantly presents itself to my mind, when I see the fearfully low state of religious and moral culture to which the masses in this country have been suffered to become a prey—it is thus, Who is to blame for these things? Here is a country with undreamed-of mineral wealth; with vast resources of timber uncut and of land uncultivated; with vineyards to the full as rich as those of sunny France, and with a glowing climate; yet her poor have no education, and nothing but huts to live in; her roads are mere tracks, all trace of which the Winter storms carry away; and, above all, not only mental, but religious culture is a stranger to the masses; and who is to blame for these things? The Spaniard, again, is a man full of courage. But it is courage of a certain and peculiar kind, and his courage is made up of paradoxes. He is reckless of his own life, and will fight with an adversary far his superior in skill. He is a daring horseman, and a still more daring driver. In the bull-ring, or personal combat, he shines for courage and adroitness; and yet, in some things, he is strangely timid. As a soldier, in the ranks, he has been proved not to be always very plucky, by the experience of past warfare. But I account for this upon this theory, that, being only semi-civilized, the Spaniard, like all semi-barbarians, cannot rely upon his comrades. These men do not, in trading or in fighting, loyally and fully trust one another. Then, again, the "presence" of a brave and yet unarmed man—his mere voice and presence—will awe two or three armed Spaniards. Again, in illness he is very timid; once the foe has got him in its grip, the Spaniard gives up hope, and gives himself up to, as he calls it, "his fate." So, then, his courage is made up of paradoxes, and I account for the fact in this way, that the nation is really only semi-civilized, and shares the characteristics of other semi-civilized peoples. Like them, the Spaniard knows no reliance on his comrades *en masse;* like them, he knows nothing of combination as a secret of strength; like them, he has not the full and free and absolute trust in God as the Defender of the right. Yet, as a soldier, the Spaniard's patience under privations is of no common order, and his exceeding endurance of hunger, thirst, and nakedness would put to shame the endurance of an English infantryman.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

Prof. Forbes' Glacial Explorations.—In 1841 Forbes visited Agassiz, and saw from his explorations on the glacier of the Aar, that there were as yet no precise or quantitative facts known regarding glaciers such as were demanded by science. True, there were rival theories, but what was wanted was some accurately ascertained data. There were, in short, certain points to be determined only by scrupulous observation. Taking a hasty survey of the Mer de Glace after his visit to Agassiz, he resolved to come back next year with all proper appliances to get at the root of the mystery. Now for the manner in which he set about the investigation. June, 1842, saw him at Chamouni, whence, on procuring a trustworthy and intelligent guide, he set out for the Mer de Glace to take a general reconnoissance and fix on the spot to begin operations. The primary object was to determine the rate of movement in the glacier, not only as a body, but in different parts of its cross section—that is to say, did the mass flow down quicker at the middle than the sides, or more at the sides than the middle? Watching with the eye would be little to the purpose. The thing must be certified by instruments and by fixed markings on the rocks which, like a wall, bounded the glacier. So much being settled, next day he goes with his instruments, among which were included a theodolite with its accompaniments, and a common boring-iron or jumper, wherewith to make a deep hole in the ice. An accurate hole being made, the theodolite was nicely centred over it and leveled. Looking through the telescope, red marks were, with the assistance of the guide, made on the rocks at the same level, and their angular bearings accurately noted. The rest may be told in his own words: "It was with no small curiosity that I returned to the station of the 'Angle' on the 27th, the day following the first observation. The instrument being pointed and adjusted as described, and stationed above the hole pierced in the ice the day before, when the telescope was turned upon the rock, the red mark was left far above; the new position of the glacier being 16.5 inches lower—that is, more in advance—than it had been twenty-six hours previously! Though the result could not be called unexpected, it filled me with the most lively pleasure. The diurnal motion of a glacier was determined, as I believe, for the first time from observation, and the method employed left no doubt of its being accurately determined." After a few days' further observation, he noted the following results: "First, That glacier motion is approximately regular; second, that it is nearly as great during the night as during the day; third, that an increase of motion observed on the 28th, 29th, and 30th, was due to the heat of the weather." Next day, July 1, having examined his stations, he adds, "fourth, that the centre of the glacier moves quicker than the sides." All these conclusions he communicated to Prof. Jameson on the 4th July. To his friend E. C. Batten, he wrote: "I rejoice to tell you that everything relating to my glacier observations goes on in the most delightful and favorable manner. * * Hitherto, the movements of glaciers have been reckoned by years. Some thought they started on, moving at some seasons or hours, and stopping at others; but these six days of hard work have enabled me to establish, beyond a doubt, the regular and constant flow of the glacier, not merely from day to day, but hour to hour. You may believe how much this result has delighted me." Going off to see a total eclipse of the sun at the Observatory of Turin, he returned at the end of July, and amid toils and privations, prosecuted his explorations on the glaciers in the neighborhood of Mont Blanc. Footsore, and affected with an inflammation in the eyes from exposure on the mountains, and so long looking at ice and snow, he returned homeward to digest and methodize his interesting, and, in a scientific point of view, valuable observations. In 1844 these explorations were continued. Writing of what he this year observed as to the much greater rate of motion at the centre than the sides of a glacier, he says: "Facts like these seem to show, with evidence, what intelligent men like Bishop Rendu had only supposed previously to the first exact measures in 1842—that the ice of glaciers, rigid as it appears, has, in fact, a certain 'ductility,' or 'viscosity,' which permits it to model itself to the ground over which it is forced by gravity; still retaining its compact and apparently solid texture, unless, indeed, the inequalities of the ground be so abrupt as to force a separation of the mass into dislocated fragments. This, it is well known, occurs to every glacier when the strain upon its parts reaches a certain amount, as, for instance, when it has to turn a sharp angle or to descend a rapid or convex slope."—*Chambers's Journal.*

Lucky Omens.—Odd numbers—barring the ever fatal thirteen—are thought to be lucky. The shrill piping of the household cricket is prophetic of happiness to the hearth it haunts, as surely as the settling of a stork upon a Dutchman's roof-tree bodes pleasant times to the dwellers beneath it. That forlornest of animals, the masterless dog, that follows close upon the heels of a night-walker, and will not be balked of companionship, is a certain luck-bringer. Black cats should be at a premium, considering a stray puss of that hue who takes a fancy to establishing himself in a house introduces good fortune with him; while a cat of any color, whether an uninvited visitor or an acknowledged member of the family, ought never to be restrained from sharpening his talons at the expense of the table's legs, since, when he thus scratches, he scratches for luck. Pat kindly the head of the first lamb of Spring, if you have the chance; it will bring prosperity to you and yours; but avoid the innocent creature if it presents its tail to view. Hail the first hearing of the cuckoo's voice with thankfulness, if he salutes you upon your right hand—then his greeting is an assurance you will make your way in the world, and attain the highest object of your ambition; and begrudge not a sip of good liquor to the busy, curious, thirsty fly, dropping into your glass, but welcome the intruder as heartily, if not as poetically, as Oldys did; he brings good luck to the glass, and the drinker too.

To come suddenly upon a couple of magpies, to pick up a pin lying with its head toward you, to find—of course without seeking—a four-leaved clover, or a bit of old iron, is matter for rejoicing; if the iron take the shape of a rusty nail or an old horse-shoe, the omen is so much the more fortunate. Absent-minded and careless dressers are likely to be often in luck's way. To put on any garment wrong side out, provided we are not neat enough to spoil the charm, is an infallible prognostic that something is about to happen which will profit the sloven greatly. Mr. Village tells us, in the *Connoisseur*, how his pretty country cousin came down to breakfast one morning with her cap on wrong side out, whereupon her mother solemnly charged the heedless lassie not to alter her headgear all the day for fear she should change the luck. When the Conqueror was arraying himself on the morning of Hastings, some one hinted he would get the worst of the coming bout, because, in his haste, he had donned his mail shirt hind part before; but the ready-witted and confident Norman declared it to be a token that he was about to be transformed from a Duke into a King, an interpretation, at any rate, not to be disputed a few hours later.

Trouble will never come near folks whose eyebrows meet. Ladies with overmuch down, gentlemen with overmuch hair upon their arms and hands, carry about them nature's own guarantee that they are born to be rich some day, as rich as those happy individuals whose front teeth are set wide apart. Steel belongings, such as keys and knives, get rusty by instinct, spite of all pains to keep them clean and bright, when some kind-hearted soul is laying up riches for their owner's benefit. To find a spider upon one's clothes indicates some money is coming to us. The moral of which, Fuller says, is this: "Such who imitate the industry of that contemptible creature may, by God's blessing, weave themselves into wealth and procure a plentiful estate." The appearance of a white speck upon a finger-nail warns the owner of the finger a gift is on its way; and the same pleasant notification is made by the itching of the palm of the right hand; but in that case it is best to make assurance doubly sure, and rub the said palm against wood, then "it is sure to be good."—*Chambers's Journal.*

KEY WEST.

ITS EARLY HISTORY—DESCRIPTION OF ITS PUBLIC BUILDINGS—THE CIGAR FACTORIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Fla., Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1873.

Key West is an island, forming the extreme southern boundary of the State of Florida, and is seven miles long by a width varying from one mile to over two. Its location is between 24° and 25° north latitude, and between 81° and 82° west longitude (from Greenwich.) This island embraces 1,975 acres, of which 340 are covered by the Salt Pond, which is adjacent to the town of Key West, and where the greater portion of the salt used here is made, much being shipped to adjacent keys and the mainland. This is the only one of the Florida Keys, as far as I know, that has ever been placed in the market, the remainder of them being still held by the Government, for purposes best known to those in authority. The existence of Key West as a town was first recognized as early as 1822, but it remained a small village, chiefly inhabited by wreckers, fishermen, and sponge-gatherers, until 1860, when it had a population of 3,000 or more. The late war and the Cuban troubles since then have combined to give this place an increased importance, the Government paying more attention to it, and many Cubans seeking a refuge on its coral strand. The result is that commerce, trade, and manufactures have increased, and to-day Key West contains a population of from 9,000 to 10,000, and besides her former business of obtaining, preparing, and shipping sponges, &c., has added the very lucrative manufacture of cigars. The name of the county is Monroe, and the town has an organization under an act of the Legislature, giving it a Mayor, &c. The streets are broad, and, for the most part, are laid out rectangularly. The town has grown very rapidly within the past few years, and is still expanding, as I see in every direction new buildings rising, most of them, however, small and unpretending, but some of really good architectural design and substantial execution. The cost of lumber, and of all materials for building, I am told, is very great here, and it costs about $10,000 to erect a house in this town that would hardly cost more than from $3,000 to $5,000 anywhere else in the Union. The natural growth of the island is a dense chapparal, thickly studded with cactus of several varieties, the chief being that known as the "prickly pear" in the Southern States, but of gigantic size. But there are all sorts and shapes of these cactuses, not only in the gardens, but in the wild wastes in every direction, where hardly anything but lizards can penetrate.

The town is very picturesque, notwithstanding the fact that all its buildings are of wood, and mostly small at that, (the Western Union Telegraph Company owning, with one exception, the only brick house in town which does not belong to Government;) for every residence is shaded and embowered in tropical trees and shrubbery, the principal feature being the cocoanut-tree, with the nuts in all stages of maturity and immaturity. Besides the cocoanut-tree there are here seen the guava-tree, the safadillo, the almond, the banana, and a few orange-trees. There is also an infinite variety of tropical shrubbery and flowers, in perennial bloom and foliage, Winter never placing his chilling finger on this spot. Nevertheless, when there is a fall in the temperature of a few degrees you can see the natives and Cuban refugees wrapping themselves up in cloaks and overcoats, as if it were really cold.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The United States Government have here a number of buildings. There is the Custom-house, Col. F. N. Wicker, Collector, where the receipts on imports are from $20,000 to $35,000 per month, the principal articles from which the revenue is derived being tobacco and sugar. The sugar is brought here in small vessels and reshipped northward on larger ones. Tobacco is principally used here in the manufacture of cigars.] The Customs officials are very vigilant, particularly as they are urged on by the jealousy of the local manufacturers of cigars, &c.; but there is, nevertheless, considerable smuggling going on continually, in a small way, of cigars and other dutiable articles. The Marine Hospital is a brick building, first erected in 1845 under an act of Congress of June 15, 1844, and is not very capacious. It was partially destroyed by a hurricane Oct. 11, 1846, but was repaired early in 1847. The buildings and grounds have suffered serious injury from storms several times since 1846. The hospital is still in operation, and is under the competent charge of Dr. R. D. Murray. The service has always been small, and the hospital one of the most expensive to maintain on account of its isolated situation. The naval storehouse, which is now filling rapidly with all sorts of stores, is in charge of Paymaster A. J. Clarke, assisted by Past Assistant Paymaster Frank Bissell, and presented a scene of busy activity. There is also a Government dock, with cisterns to catch rain-water, and a condensing or distilling apparatus, and United States ships are here supplied with fresh water when they need it for their boilers or other purposes. The machine shop and foundry have fallen into great neglect the past few years, but Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Zeigler has recently arrived here, and through his tireless and well-directed exertions they are now in efficient operation, and he has a vast deal of work to do in repairing the machinery of the vessels hastily fitted out and sent here.

FORT TAYLOR.

Fort Taylor, which has about 120 guns mounted, and forty more ready for mounting, is practically abandoned, and would hardly be used even in the event of war. Its guns are 9 and 11-inch Dahlgrens, with some heavy Parrotts, and these, should hostilities ensue, would probably be placed in sand-batteries, several of which, flanking the fort on both sides, are already in process of construction and equipment. In fact the whole series of brick and stone batteries, or forts, projected and in progress for the defense of the harbor and island have been temporarily forsaken, and every effort has been concentrated on the erection of sand-batteries, which are considered more effective both for offense and defense. Nine-inch or 11-inch guns, not to speak of those of heavier calibre, could, it is said, batter down Fort Taylor in a very short while. The Government railway, which is several miles long, is now busily engaged daily in the transportation of sand and other materials to construct sand-batteries. The barracks are now garrisoned by sixty men of the First Artillery, under command of Col. C. L. Best. There are here six buildings, well constructed and very pleasant, for the quarters of the officers and their families; and three for the quarters of the men, besides a hospital. There is here also a United States Court-house. The Court-house and jail of Monroe County are located here, and the town itself has a public institution known as the "Sweat-Box," in which the local police (several of whom, I see, are colored) incarcerate offenders against the peace and dignity of the municipality.

RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

There is a Catholic convent here, known as "St Mary's of Montreal," in which there are a Mother Superior and about a dozen nuns or sisters. They have one or two schools under their charge. Their property, which consists of an elegant house, located on a large square lot, fronting on one street and running from one street to another, has been recently sold to the "Leland Hotel Company, of Key West." The convent, however, has purchased an eligible site, not far from its present one, where buildings more extensive and more suitable to its purposes will be erected. They have two Methodist churches, a Roman Catholic, a Baptist, and an Episcopal. Rev. C. A. Fulwood is Pastor of the First Methodist; Father Allard (with an assistant) of the Catholic, and Rev. Mr. Ruther of the Episcopal. The name of the Baptist minister escapes me at this writing. It would seem at first blush that this array of churches should be sufficient to moralize and Christianize so small a place as Key West, but the truth is that this place is not a whit more pious than other Southern towns, and Sunday is merely a holiday, though, of course, sacredly observed by some good people.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

There is a Masonic Hall here, and two lodges of Masons—one American, the other Cuban—and a Commandery of Knights Templar. The American lodge and the Commandery celebrated St. John's Day on the 27th, making a brilliant display, Judge J. W. Locke, of the United States District Court, delivering a fine oration on the occasion. All the flags in town were displayed—Mr. Dixon, the proprietor of the "Old Curiosity Shop," displaying not only the flags of all nations, but all the signal flags and other bunting in his possession. There are two lodges of Odd Fellows here, one of which, I believe, is colored. Two weekly newspapers are published in the town, the Key West *Dispatch*, in English, and *El Republicano*, in Spanish. We have an opera-house, built and owned by the boys of the town. In this the Gilbert Sisters' Dramatic Company is now performing, while there are two other combinations in full operation—Wallack's Varieties, at Masonic Hall, and Sophie Miles' English Comedy Company, at Gillon's Ice-cream saloon. Near the naval store-house, and south-west of it, stands a monument, "erected 1866 by the Navy Club of Key West, to the memory of the officers, sailors, and soldiers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States who lost their lives in their country's service upon this station, from 1861 to 1865." This monument is of dark gray granite, and consists of a square pedestal, from which rises a tapering shaft having four sides. Right against the railing surrounding the monument the officers of the Coast Survey have placed their tent, where they take daily observations toward fixing the longitude, &c., of the place. Not far off is the former residence of the late Hon. Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida, who died about a month since at Pensacola. Mr. Mallory was once United States Senator, and afterward Secretary of the Navy of the "so-called" Confederate States. The late Prof. Agassis spent a Winter here some years ago, in pursuit of health and scientific research. He is well remembered by many, and his recent death caused general regret here.

THE CIGAR FACTORIES.

The cigar factories form a most noticeable feature of the local industry. There are a great many of these, employing large numbers of Cuban refugees; but the largest factories are those of Seidenberg & Co., and Vicente Martinez Ybor. The first is said to have formerly employed 1,200 hands, (men, women, and children,) but since the recent money crisis the number is reduced to about 700. I am told that about 25,000,000 cigars are manufactured here annually, of a quality very] little, if any, inferior to real Havanas, and sold at much less price. Skillful workmen on first-class cigars can make from $8 to $15 per day. All the native and Cuban refugee population smoke. The most curious and amusing spectacle that presented itself to me on Christmas Day was that of a little bow-legged boy, scarcely three feet high, dressed in mannish style, striding along with a cigar in his mouth six inches in length and half an inch in diameter. The Cuban ladies also smoke, not only cigarettes, but cigars. I saw a beautiful woman leaning from her window the other morning smoking a cigar of large proportions, with much nonchalance, and, apparently, much enjoyment. I have seen no female smoking on the streets, however.

THE TEMPERATURE.

When I came here, (not much over a week since,) I laughed at the people, who wrapped themselves up in cloaks, shawls, and overcoats when the temperature declined a few degrees below seventy-five; but I find that one soon becomes effeminate here, and very sensitive to any decrease of the usual temperature. Recent rains and "northers" have brought the temperature as low as 61°, and I confess that a fire in the room would have been very comfortable; but there was no means of enjoying a fire without resorting to the kitchen, so I put on overcoat and gloves, and enjoyed the warmth they afforded me. This is the severest Winter they have here, and yet even the hottest days of Summer, I am told, are not so uncomfortably torrid as days of like date are in the City of New-York.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT AND POST OFFICE

The United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida is presided over by Judge J. W. Locke, who lives in an elegant residence here. He is a young man, but one of high ability, correct life, and most amiable and agreeable qualities. The business is not great, but the Judge lends his aid not only to all public enterprises of "pith and moment," but to the arbitration and settlement of differences that do not officially come before him. There is, of course, a Post Office here, of which Mr. E. L. Ware is Postmaster. In this office I notice that a negro is principal assistant, and, in fact, there are colored clerks all over town, and in one principal establishment a negro is cashier! Nevertheless, among the old native population here they have all the old prejudices against the negro, and the memories of the late Southern Confederacy are cherished as sedulously and warmly as they are upon "the sacred soil" of Virginia.

WEALTHY RESIDENTS.

Mr. William Curry, a native of the Bahamas, is the wealthiest resident of Key West, where he made all his money; and it is said that his assets are valued at near $1,000,000. John Jay Philbrick, a native of New-York, I believe, is another local magnate that I must not forget to name. He is British Vice Consul, and the commercial representative of several other nations; and thus it happens that his wharves are crowded with the principal shipping that comes to this port. At present his wharves are piled with mahogany and logwood. He is an energetic gentleman, but has never married, preferring to live single and confer benefactions upon the widows and orphans left by comrades who fell in the late war. His outlay in these respects is great, and shows the generosity of the man in the best light. He is one of the most public spirited of the citizens of Key West, and is foremost in every enterprise tending to develop its capacities. During the war he was paymaster and store-keeper here for the United States.

A GOOD PLACE FOR JUNK DEALERS.

Key West is a good place for a junk dealer, provided his freightage be not too heavy. The amount of sponge kicked about the island is enormous, and would make into sponges superior to those sold on the street of our cities. In some parts of the town the streets are literally littered with rags, bits of paper, &c., so eagerly sought by scavengers elsewhere. The fragments and large masses of old iron about the wharves and elsewhere would freight many large ships, and the empty bottles are simply innumerable. Empty bottles are considered trash, and are taken up and carted away to some remote spot and there dumped as so much rubbish. Yet these bottles are worth three cents apiece in Havana, and it ought to pay to transport them thither. At all events, it is a pity that some manufacture is not started here to utilize them. Not only are some of these bottles (as I have before stated in another letter) used for paving, but I see them in some of the gardens used for making borders to the flower-beds.

THE CUBAN JUNTA.

There is an organized Cuban Junta here, which is in close communication with the insurgents on this island, and Key West, when opportunity affords, can, it is said, throw 1,000 or more well-armed and enthusiastic patriots upon Cuba. The strong sympathy of these Cuban refugees with their struggling brethren at home is very marked and demonstrative. The greater portion of them work in the cigar factories, and their excited discussion of home politics and affairs has led the proprietors of every considerable factory to employ a "reader," who sits in the midst of the workmen and engages their attention by reading in a loud voice all the news, rumors, and speculations of the day, as set forth in the newspapers, private correspondence, &c. This "reader" is a most voluble and well-stored personage. He reads rapidly and loudly, first a newspaper and then a letter, and he is so well supplied with reading matter, either in print or manuscript, that he goes on all day without exhausting his material. He commences with the stock in his hat, then descends through the pockets of his coat, vest, and pantaloons. In this way the refugees are made to listen and work, whereas without a device of this kind they would lose much time in their animated debates.

ST. GEORGE'S CRICKET CLUB.

The annual meeting of the St. George's Cricket Club was held on the 5th instant, when the following officers and committee were elected for the ensuing season: President, John G. Dale; Vice President, George T. Green; Treasurer, Charles Vinten; Secretary, W. R. Bowman. Committee, Messrs. Mostyn, Mumford, Talbot, Moeran, and Satterthwaite. Reports from the Secretary and Treasurer were read, showing the club to be in a highly prosperous condition, with a large increase in the number of its members and a considerable balance in the hands of the Treasurer.

THE MURTHA ARSON CASE.

The rather tedious trial of Thomas Murtha, charged with arson, was again resumed in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Sutherland. The prisoner, it will be remembered, was charged with setting fire to his liquor store, at No. 84 Sullivan street, during the progress of a fire at Thompson's pie bakery adjoining. A large number of witnesses testified to the excellent character of the prisoner. One witness testified that the Exchange Fire Insurance Company had offered to compromise Murtha's claim for $258 by giving him $124. The offer was refused, and Murtha was subsequently arrested on a charge of arson. The prisoner was found guilty in the third degree, and remanded for sentence.

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

If it were not for some sure and certain signs that America is destined to be an art centre, men interested in matters pertaining to art would have ceased to struggle in veritable despair. It cannot be doubted that some have despaired and have ceased to labor, deeming it useless to swim forever against a popular current apparently as changeless as the Gulf Stream. The worship of the almighty dollar these men have decided was inimical to any genuine art-feeling. And they have recapitulated in terms of heart-rending agony how A never bought a picture in his life until he went to Italy last Summer, and there he invested $150,000 in the sweepings of foreign studios! How B gave $25,000 for an enormous canvas as large as a white elephant, and refused to subscribe $50 to the establishment of a school of paintings! How C, a millionaire, and a man of strong intellect and considerable culture, had pronounced all American art crude, and had declared his unalterable determination never to invest a dollar in American pictures! All these terrible things are doubtless true. It is also true that last year the Royal Academy of London cleared $80,000 from its annual exhibition, and our National Academy did not clear $2,000. It is also true that several good American artists have eschewed America as a field of labor, and find it more profitable to rely on English appreciation. But, good masters, admitting that all these things are so, what is proved after all? Nothing but that there are in existence some temporary ills and discouragements which have to be remedied and removed. There never was such a complete stagnation in art matters as at the present moment, and yet all the dealers will tell those who inquire that there is a steady increase in the sale of artistic decorations. Pictures, it is true, hang heavily on the hands of the dealers and the easels of the painters. But they are an investment, and when people have very little money they cannot invest. In engravings, in carvings, in porcelain, in bric-à-brac, in all those things that intelligently adorn a home, there is marked increase of demand. And this is a surer sign of artistic appreciation than any other. But why, it may be asked, is, then, the National Academy of Design so unpopular, if there is a public and general interest in the matters with which it is identified? The reason unquestionably is to be found in the general falling off of the exhibitions. Year after year, almost ever since the first display in the Academy building in the Spring of 1865, the pictures exhibited have been less and less worthy of attention and criticism. The critics have not failed to point out this fact, and with "damnable iteration," as Shakespeare calls it, have argued the decadence and ultimate destruction of the Academy. The public, who would not accept the dictum of even the most eminent critic, with regard to a single picture in the house of an individual, was quite ready to believe the predictions which consigned a great institution to the limbo of bankruptcy and annihilation. And as every year showed a falling off in the exhibitions, so every year the popular feeling toward the Academy became more contemptuous, until many considered it a barren fig-tree, and were ready to exclaim, "Why cumbereth it the ground?" Popular artists sailing smoothly with the wind and tide of public favor were mean enough to echo this sentiment, and abstained from sending their pictures to the exhibitions. This reacted naturally upon the public. People said to friends, "Oh! don't go to the Academy this year. There is not a single thing by A, nor B, nor C, nor D, nor E, nor F, and there are some of the most hideous pictures that you ever saw or dreamed of. Don't go!" And the friends didn't go. So that the exhibitions, instead of being a great source of revenue, contributed but little to the annual income, while the annual expenditures had been greatly increased. For when the Academicians resolved to build themselves a suitable house, they had actually a hoard of savings, amounting to $70,000. They erected their building on Twenty-third street with this and with the money derived from the fellowships. Even then they were not collectively popular. No one man came forward and said, "I will take a fellowship." But the artists themselves, being individually popular, went round among their friends, and by persistent appeals induced them to become fellows. As each fellowship entitles the holder to so many tickets per season, it was obvious that there must be a falling off in the income from that cause alone of considerable magnitude. But the Academicians hoped that there would be a great increase in the revenue derived from the exhibition by reason of the increased éclat they would receive from the place in which they were held. And in this they were disappointed.

It might be interesting to point out that there has always been an element of opposition to the Academy, from the time when, fifty years ago, a small band of reformers broke from the bonds of the Academy of Fine Arts, presided over by Col. Trumbull, and formed themselves into the New-York Drawing Association, under the leading of Prof. Morse. While other academies in European countries have arisen under the prestige of royalty, and with the aid of national subsidies and the encouragement of a wealthy *noblesse*, with us here in America it was the revolt of intelligent artists against one-sided and narrow patronage. That it was successful is one of the proofs that this country is destined to be an art centre. Such an attempt could have succeeded nowhere else. When Morse and Durand and Cole defied the Academy of Fine Arts, and started what ultimately became the present Academy, they were in opposition to all the wealth and culture of the City. They triumphed because they were in earnest, and because they associated with themselves all the rising talent of the country. They impressed upon their young association a national character, which it has retained in spite of all discouragements and obstacles. They forced from foreign connoisseurs the acknowledgment that in America there were sure indications of a new school of landscape-painting which would be superior to any. The American traveling in the art cities of other lands heard famous artists speak with sincere liking and respect for pictures which he had hitherto considered miserable daubs, and which he had bought under protest, and as an act of patriotism, perhaps mistaken, but at least charitable. There came a revulsion of feeling, and Americans became proud of their sculptors and their painters, and boasted of them as they boast of everything American. This public pride and passion of encouragement reacted upon the artists and spurred them to higher ambitions and nobler efforts, until the day has now come when chefs-d'œuvre are leaving our ateliers which are destined to live, and to form no inconsiderable part of our æsthetic history. But with the honey comes also the poison. With the true artists grew up false artists, who joined a noble profession not for its honors, but for its profits. They painted pictures not to satisfy an internal craving for the expression of an idea, but for the market—pictures calculated to tickle a public foible for crazy coloring, or for sentimental fiddle-faddle. They deliberately painted down to the public level, and sold their art for a mess of pottage. The critics, the ever-watchful guardians of the public taste, never opened their mouths about the matter, nor sought to teach their readers how to distinguish the false from the true. The consequence was that there arose a class of connoisseurs who knew much more about art than the critics, and who gathered themselves together in clubs as arbiters of artistic culture. And the artists, recognizing the fact that in these clubs there were many men whose opinions were valuable, whose knowledge was considerable, and whose judgment was unbiassed, became members of these associations, to the mutual profit and pleasure of both parties. The reputation of these associations became great, and there was so strong a desire to join them that at last, by the constant accession of unartistic members, the original character was lost, and the salt in a great measure lost its savor.

In the meanwhile the Academy found that though safe in harbor, snugly ensconced in a house of its own, its troubles, instead of being over, had just begun. For though it paid no rent, the multifarious expenses of its palatial establishment exceeded the cost of rental by many times. And the revenue from the exhibitions had greatly fallen off, not only on account of the fellowships, but also by reason of the club exhibitions. There were also intestine troubles. The schools of the academy were almost on a par with the drawing-schools of small country towns. There were casts of the antique, and there was a curator who took charge of the room, and who attempted to assist the pupils. Occasionally an Academician would remember that he had a duty to perform to the schools, and would rush in and spend an hour or so among the young fellows, to the terror of the incompetent curator. There were also lectures, if anybody would give one. But there was no system, and there was no progress. Some of the Academicians determined to change this state of things, but were strongly opposed by conservative members, who thought that in view of the falling off of revenue, any additional expense was not to be thought of. The battle between the two parties raged continuously until the reformers triumphed, and, with the appointment of Prof. Wilmarth, a new era commenced in the schools. The antique and life classes under his management increased so remarkably in efficiency as to be matter of national pride. Those Academicians who had studied in foreign schools said with just complacency that the antique school was in nothing inferior to the most renowned institutions of France and Germany. Applications for admission were received from every State of the Union, and the numbers increased until, at the present moment, there are 150 students in the antique school and thirty in the life. But the expenses of the Academy by doing this have been very greatly increased. In fact, the one money trouble which they have is due to the sacrifice they have made for these schools. In spite of the falling off of their exhibition returns, their income from that source and from the Suydam bequest was more than sufficient to meet their expenditures. Had they so chosen, they might have jogged along placidly, as they did before, adding every year a little to their heap of savings. But they refused to do this. Taking a wide and noble view of their duties toward the struggling artistic talent of America, they resolved deliberately to jeopardize their own position, if necessary, but in any case to make themselves truly national by becoming the art-educators of the country. They are to art what the public schools are to general education. But they bear the burden without assistance and without murmuring. They have never sought for State, or even City, recognition, though no institution is more deserving of a grant of public money. The reader whose brain has been filled with ideas of Dusseldorf and Munich, Paris, Florence, and Rome, finds it hard to believe that art education can be thorough here. It is, nevertheless—that is, as far as it goes. In the life school there is a want which, sooner or later, must be supplied, and that is a painting school. After a pupil has made a certain advancement in drawing a nude figure with crayon, he is losing time if he is not encouraged to begin to paint it. There is a feeling in this country against the nude which the writer will neither ignore nor sneer against. The purity of motive which animates those who oppose life schools is incontestable. But what is equally incontestable is their deadness to ideas of beauty. There never yet existed the being who could passionately enjoy the charms of natural scenery, the blending of woodland hues, the shadows in the bending grasses, the complainings of the rushes, the contrast of the blue sky above the green trees, the interlacing of fond branches, the silver lining of a dark cloud, who ever thought of opposing life schools from reasons of morality. Minds vary far more than we are apt to suppose; we cannot help calling Smith a pig-headed fool because he does not see things through our spectacles. And be sure that Smith thinks us a long-eared donkey with a hideous bray. All depends upon the point of view. Men who are artistic view the nude simply from an artistic stand-point. To them the model offers so many curves, and so many blended tints of color. But to men who are not artistic, and who cannot conceive an artistic idea, the nude must necessarily seem immoral. And according to their lights they are bound to oppose it. There is then a conflict of ideas upon a material point. But we have said that there are sure and certain signs that this country is to be an art centre, and *in hoc signo vincemus*. Whatever there may be now, there will ultimately be a majority who will view this matter artistically. At present the probability is that the majority is the other way. Too many appeals have been made privately by art lovers to wealthy persons for aid to carry out the life school to its legitimate conclusion, and they have uniformly failed.

It might be urged that as there is a life school, the pupils who want to paint the model can do so, while the others draw. But to this there is a strong objection. A model sits, stands or reclines, for two hours at a time, with intervals of rest every twenty minutes. Even to draw tolerably from the model during that space of time, requires great facility of execution. For two hours a day is only twelve hours a week. The male students have two hours in the morning, the females two in the afternoon. Now, to paint the figure a student would require at least thirty hours a week, or five hours a day. And with the Academy the additional expense renders the idea of the painting-class an impossibility. Every year the most promising students of the life school leave for Europe, to the great mortification of the Academicians, because such a course will only end in swamping American art with imitations of French and German masters. But without help from outside, it is absolutely impossible to do more than is being done. That this will be granted, is, in the writer's opinion, not even doubtful. The prejudice against the nude is undeniably great, as the following little anecdote will show: One of the most painstaking, faithful and intelligent of American painters traveled last year in Europe, and, among other things, made an excellent copy of Titian's "Venus." He was a member of one of those clubs, to which allusion has been already made. He sent his picture to the monthly reception for exhibition, and the outraged feelings of the club rose up in judgment against it. The members declared that they could not bring their wives and daughters to a place where such a thing was hanging. But the Hanging Committee were firm, and the picture was exhibited for a few minutes at least, the offended artist putting it under his arm and walking home long before the termination of the soirée. Comment is unnecessary; but it only shows that whatever is done for the schools will come from the Academy itself.

It is better that it should be so. The Academy has from its very inception had to create an artistic atmosphere, and will be all the stronger and the better for the opposition that it meets. Meanwhile, there is a general feeling among the artists themselves that their Alma Mater has not been fairly treated. A revulsion of sentiment has taken place, and every man whose pictures are worthy of consideration is exerting himself to send a noble representative of his genius to the April Exhibition. The majority are painting special pictures, which will be shown for the first time on the walls of the Academy. Others, whose pictures are invariably sold on the easels before they are half finished, have agreed to sell them with the stipulation that they shall be exhibited. The reaction is almost universal, and there is sure ground for prophesying that the Spring of 1874 will witness the finest collection of American pictures ever displayed. If this can be continued, the revenue derived from this source will be so largely increased that the Academy will be able to do for the schools what private generosity has declined to do. When it is remembered that the Royal Academy, with 1,500 pictures, received over $80,000, surely our Academy, with 500, ought to get $15,000, making every reasonable allowance for the greater population. It rests with the artists themselves to realize such great expectations. If all make a point yearly of sending their one best picture, the day is not far distant when the Academy of Design will take its rightful position. In the meantime let no one say an unkind word against the association before visiting the schools and seeing how they are conducted. There may be, in fact, we think there is often, a little jealousy about conferring the titles of Associate and Academician upon deserving artists. But the one essential point upon which the Academy must be judged, is the management of its schools.

THE LAWRENCE EXTRADITION CASE.

In the habeas corpus case of Joab Lawrence, who is held on a warrant of extradition issued by Gov. Dix, which came up before Judge Blatchford, yesterday, in the United States District Court, counsel for Lawrence traversed the return made to the writ by District Attorney Phelps, on the ground that the requisition made by the Governor of Michigan did not sufficiently set forth facts which warranted Gov. Dix in granting a warrant of extradition. The case was set down for argument on Tuesday next, and, by consent of counsel on both sides, the prisoner, who was in court, was ordered to remain in the custody of the Sheriff, to be detained at the Hoffman House. Up to this time, Lawrence had been in the custody of Judson Jarvis, but was formally handed over to Sheriff Connor in the court-room.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following statement of public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the week ending yesterday, Saturday.

For Croton water rent and penalties	$3,115 96
For tapping Croton pipes	33 50
For sewer permits	160 00
For sewer pipe sold to contractors	161 30
Total	$3,470 76

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The principal topic of conversation in military circles the last week was the Seventh Regiment ball. While nobody denies that the arrangements for the accommodation of the public on the night of the ball were admirable, the different committees seemed to have thought that the representatives of the press were not entitled to even common courtesy. No accommodation whatever was afforded for those gentlemen, who are relied on by the public to furnish the particulars of this and kindred reunions. When applied to for information the Adjutant in charge and his associates displayed an amount of indifference and discourtesy which, to say the least, was ungentlemanly. The public are fast coming to the conclusion that the Seventh Regiment is a refuge for a set of unmitigated snobs, and the fame which once attached to the corps is being brought into reproach by some of its present members.

The annual reception of the Twenty-second Regiment will take place at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening.

The concert given by the Seventy-first Regiment in December proved to be a success both financially and musically. Some of the companies are behind-hand in making their returns, consequently no statement of the proceeds has yet been published. The amount thus far received is in excess of the expenses to the amount of $600. Prof. Eben was very much gratified with the result of his labor, and intends to give concerts, assisted by the regimental band, in New-Haven and Providence, respectively, during the coming month. It has been the custom of the regiment for some years to observe Washington's birthday in a fitting manner, either by giving a ball or a promenade concert and hop. With this end in view the working members of the different companies are actively engaged in making preparations for an entertainment on the 22d of February next, full particulars of which will be duly given to the public.

At the annual meeting of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, held Jan. 6, the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, B. F. C. Fox; Vice President, E. B. Choate; Treasurer, F. A. Neergaard; Recording Secretary, C. A. Kindberg; Financial Secretary, Wm. Ufferheide.

At a similar meeting of G Company of the same regiment, on the 9th inst., Harry Russell was elected President; W. B. Church, Vice President; James Law, Recording Secretary; Benjamin Fogle, Financial Secretary.

Adjt. Gen. Rathbone has issued a general order to the following effect: The Examining Board, of which Maj. Gen. John B. Woodward is President, and Brig. Gens. J. M. Varian and D. M. Woodhall, members, has been dissolved. The following officers of the National Guard have been constituted a board to examine into the physical ability, character, attainments, &c., of such commissioned officers as the Commander in Chief may designate: Maj. Gen. John B. Woodward, Second Division; Brig. Gen. Wm. G. Ward, First Brigade; Brig. Gen. Jeremiah V. Meserole, Eleventh Brigade; Brig. Gen. N. Gano Dunn, Engineer in Chief; Col. Wm. D. Dickey, Nineteenth Battalion. The board hereby appointed will assemble at the State Arsenal, in this City, on Tuesday, the 20th day of January, at 12 o'clock M., for the examination of officers ordered before it.

The various regiments are giving their attention to the following order from the Adjutant General:

I. That regimental and company commanders of infantry, and of cavalry armed with carbines, at once familiarize themselves with the system of instruction prescribed in Wingates Manual, and from and after the 1st day of January next, make the sighting, position, and aiming drill a part of the weekly drills of their companies. Regimental commanders will assemble their field and company officers at least twice in each of the months of January and February next for the study and practice of articles 1-6 of the manual referred to. When the progress made by the men in sighting, position, and aiming drill warrants it, they will be instructed in candle practice. During the month of March twenty rounds per man will be expended in this practice. Requisitions for shells charged with a cap of fulminate only, for candle practice, may be made during the month of February.

On the 1st of April next, a detailed report in duplicate will be made by each company commander, one copy forwarded to the head-quarters of the Adjutant General, the other retained at regimental head-quarters, showing, first, the number of target practice drills held during the previous three months, in compliance with this order. Second, a roster of the company, showing the members present and absent at each drill. Third, the score in detail made by the company in the use of the twenty rounds during the month of March.

Adjt. Gen. Rathbone recommends that "target excursions" should be discouraged by all who have the interests of the National Guard at heart, as being valueless as a means of imparting instruction in the use of the rifle, and subversive of military discipline. The use of cartridges issued by the State on any such occasion is strictly prohibited. In compliance with this order, the Thirty-second Regiment of Brooklyn have designated Jan. 23, Feb. 6 and 20, for theoretical instruction of the field and line officers, while the companies are ordered to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform once a week for a similar purpose.

The Albany *Express*, dated Jan. 5, says the members of the National Guard in that city are greatly excited over the order which, it says, "virtually deprives members of the Guard from belonging to independent organizations, and provides for many changes so radical as to lead to the belief that the efficiency of the organization will be greatly impaired."

The Eighth Regiment, Col. Scott commanding, are making preparations to comply with the order. The "aiming drill" will be practiced at the Armory Jan. 15 and 27. This regiment will celebrate Washington's birthday at the armory. Invitations will be issued to the friends of the regiment, including the officers of the Third Regiment of New-Jersey.

The Twenty-third Regiment have arranged to give a series of eight band concerts, in the lower drill-room of their armory, situated on Clermont avenue, Brooklyn. The first of which will take place on Saturday evening, Jan. 17, and will be followed by others at suitable intervals, provided, the regiment gives sufficient support to the enterprise to warrant the committee in continuing the series. As a stimulus to this end, prizes to the four companies selling the largest number of tickets in proportion to their numbers will be offered as follows: First prize, $250; second, $175; third, $125; fourth, $75, with the understanding that should the net profits of the series not amount to $1,250, only fifty per cent. of the amount offered for prizes shall be divided in the above proportion. The lower drill-room will hold 2,000 people, and as the Twenty-third bears the reputation of being the "crack" regiment of Brooklyn, there is little doubt of the success of the undertaking.

The annual ball of company "C," First Battalion Infantry, is announced to take place at their armory, on Monday evening, Jan. 12. A cordial invitation is extended to honorary members and to the "Hawkins Zouaves."

The tenth annual reception of the Eighth Regiment, Washington Greys, will take place at the armory Wednesday evening, Jan. 28.

The annual meeting of the Board of Officers of the Eighth Regiment will be held on Monday evening, Jan. 19.

The newly-elected officers of Battery A, Light Artillery, N. G., Rochester, N. Y., are Capt. Theodore E. Scranton, First Junior Lieut. John M. Brown, Second Junior Lieut. Wm. H. St. John, First Senior Lieut. Chas. R. Pheiffer, Second Senior Lieut. J. W. Maser. The Rochester *Democrat* says that, "in point of discipline and general efficiency, Battery A is unsurpassed by any similar organization in the State."

At the annual meeting of F Company, Seventy-first Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., the following civil officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Sergt. W. N. Philbrick; Vice President, Private P. J. White; Secretary, Private Wm. R. Butcher; Treasurer, Sergt. W. D. Faris. The only new officer elected is the Secretary, all the others having filled the positions during the previous year.

The following-named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard of this State during the month of December, 1873: First Battalion Infantry—O. H. Kraft, First Lieutenant; Wm. B. Walton, Second Lieutenant. Ninth Regiment—George Auld, First Lieutenant. Eighth Regiment—J. P. Davenport, Major, vice John Appleton, resigned. Mr. Davenport was formerly Captain of C Company. Fifty-fifth Regiment—D. Zuschlag, Major.

The Forty-seventh Regiment during the past week has held wing drills, preparatory to a full-dress assembly to be held at their armory Jan. 28, on which occasion Gen. John B. Woodward is expected to be present.

Major Gen. John B. Woodward, the commander of the Second Division, has forwarded his resignation, to take effect as soon as his duties as President of the State Examining Board shall have been completed. Gen. Woodward entered the service in 1854 as a private in the Thirteenth Regiment, and gradually made his way to the highest military position in the gift of the State. His services have been faithfully devoted to the military interests of the State for twenty years, and it will be exceedingly difficult to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation.

The following appointments on the staff of Major Gen. Shaler, commanding First Division, are announced to take effect from Jan. 1, 1874: Lieut. Col. John Mechan, Ordnance Officer, to be Division Engineer with the rank of Colonel, vice Kearney, resigned; T. Matlack Cheesman, M. D., to be Division Surgeon with the rank of Colonel, vice McMillan, resigned; Lieut. Col. Cornelius B. Mitchell, Eighty-fourth Regiment Infantry, N. G., S. N. Y., to be Ordnance Officer with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, vice Mechan, appointed Division Engineer.

In Brooklyn an important question concerning the National Guard has just been decided against Friederich Reinhardt, a member of Company F, Fourteenth Infantry, who refused some time ago to do military duty, in consequence of which he was ordered by Col. McLeer to surrender his uniform and what other military property belonging to the State he had in his possession; this Reinhardt refused to do. He was then arrested for misappropriating property of the State, and the case brought before Judge Morse. The Judge decided that the delinquent must return the property, and moreover pay a fine of $10. Delinquent members of the National Guard will learn from this that a member, when expelled from any military organization for not performing or attending to duty must return all State property to that organization.

The board of officers of the Ninth Regiment held their first meeting for the new year on Monday evening, Jan. 5, when the various committees for the year were chosen, and the newly-elected officers formally presented to the board. After some discussion it was decided to hold a reception next month. Rifle practice was also discussed, and it is proposed to have a range erected in the upper drill-room, together with the introduction of instruction in aiming, &c. The Colonel commanding particularly impressed upon the officers the necessity of instruction being given to their companies in the loadings and firings at every drill. Adjutant Luckey has received his commission, and has announced Tuesday evenings as his head-quarters nights for the transaction of regimental business. The commissary-room is to be fitted up for the Adjutant and non-commissioned staff's room, and when finished will be one of the finest in the City.

The second annual meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at the First Division rendezvous, at Nos. 9, 11, and 13 West Thirteenth street, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 13. There will be an election for Directors, a detailed report of the work of the association during the past year, amendments to the by-laws, and other important business will be brought before the meeting.

The work of excavating the foundations for the new Thirteenth Regiment Armory on Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, is in progress. The building will cost about $80,000, and will be completed in September next.

The First Light Infantry Regiment, of Providence, R. I., Col. C. R. Dennis, will be inspected by Quartermaster Gen. Flagg, at Howard Hall, Thursday evening, Jan. 15. Many of the State officials and the officers of several military organizations of the city and State are expected to be present.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

PASSENGER RATES TO THE WEST—WANT OF FREIGHT ACCOMMODATION TO THE SEA-BOARD.

The reduction of passenger rates to the West by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is likely to effect the traffic on all the trunk lines leaving New-York for the West. The reduction which has been made varies from about thirty per cent. on the ordinary rate to Pittsburg to about ten per cent. on the rate to New-Orleans. A new feature has been introduced also by this line in making the tickets good upon the road until used. The managers of this road claim that when their new line to Chicago is completed next Summer, they will be able to compete with any road for quick transit or traveling conveniences and low rates. The report that a conference was being held in Cincinnati between the Baltimore and Ohio Road and the Pennsylvania Company is officially denied. The want of increased transportation facilities to the sea-board is sorely felt in the West, and a petition on this subject is now in course of signature, to be presented to Congress next week. It has already received the signatures of over 500 members of the Chicago Board of Trade, as well as 1 000 signatures of business men throughout the country. The petitioners say:

"During the Winter months, for years past, there has been a pressing want of increased transportation facilities from the West to the sea-board. The railroad companies have been unable to receive and transport all the property offered them, and their inability to meet the demands upon them for transportation has induced them to exact largely-increased rates of freight, with results alike damaging and disastrous to the agricultural, manufacturing, and business interests of the entire country. The immense elevators and grain warehouses of Chicago have been (in Midwinter) filled to overflowing, compelling them partially to suspend business, so that the railroads bringing grain from the West to Chicago have been unable to load their cars, and consequently they have been obliged to refuse transportation to their patrons. The warehouses in the country becoming full, farmers have in many instances been unable to find a market for their grain. This Winter freight embargo has also prevented the pork-packers and provision-dealers from realizing on millions of dollars' worth of property wanted in European markets. The impossibility of shipping said property when ready for market has resulted in severe stringency in money matters, deranging and damaging business, and causing financial embarrassment. We would also respectfully remind your honorable bodies of the rapid increase of population and of the agricultural growth and industrial pursuits of the vast territory (more than 600,000 square miles) between Lakes Michigan and Superior and the western boundary line of Nebraska, which, to a very great extent, is tributary to Chicago in all business matters, and through which city the major portion of the surplus products of that section of the country must pass during the season of suspended navigation of the lakes and rivers, to reach the great markets of the Atlantic States and Europe. We have observed with pleasure the several propositions for enlarged and additional water facilities between the East and West to mutually benefit the producers and the consumers of our produce. But we are convinced that water routes alone, however improved and enlarged, will not fully answer the purpose desired, especially in this northern latitude, where lake, river, and canal navigation is suspended for more than one-third of the year, which turns the entire transit business on to the present railroad lines, greatly overtaxing their rolling stock, at Winter rates of freight, the effect of which, as has been shown, is to check grain shipments to the East, thereby filling the immense wherehouses in Lake Michigan ports at long storage rates with grain at low prices. The farmers who can hold their corn crop until the next Spring can store it at home for better rates at the opening of navigation, but those who cannot do so must often sacrifice their best interest to meet current expenses and payments, while at the same time the consumer at the East is obliged to pay prices out of proportion with those received by the producer, because the present facilities for transporting property are inadequate to move all that is pressing forward and likewise insufficient to move the quantity demanded by the wants of the East.

What we need and must have, as it appears to us, to afford proper relief to all interests, is a double-track railroad between Chicago and New-York, to be worked exclusively in the tonnage business, at slow speed and at cheap rates. This road, worked at about seven miles to the hour, would carry from Chicago to New-York every year a tonnage equal to 450,000,000 bushels of wheat, and return as many tons to Chicago. In case Congress is not prepared to order the construction of such a highway as a national public work, we humbly pray your honorable bodies to grant a charter for the construction of such road, with judicious and proper restrictions as to capital stock, toll rates, speed of trains, and impartiality in the reception and transportation of freight.

In the judgment of your petitioners, said charter should require the company (to whom it may be granted) to receive and transport over its line with reasonable dispatch and at prescribed maximum and uniform rates of toll, all cars (whether loaded or empty) corresponding in guage and construction with its own, or of a certain specified standard of construction. The charter, also, to require of the company complete and full responsibility in the care and delivery of all property which it receives. The charter, also, to require the company to make annual reports to the Secretary of the Interior of all its operations, including detailed statements of its capital stock paid in, its receipts and expenditures, and such other information as may be required by the said Secretary of the Interior, and that the Government, by order of the said Secretary, or by vote of Congress, to have at any time the right to investigate all the affairs of said company for the purpose of verifying said reports or for other purposes.

In the establishment of rates of toll for transportation, the company should be allowed to exact only so much as will, in the judgment of its managers, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, produce a net revenue of not exceeding twelve per cent. per annum on the actual cost of the road and equipment; and no dividends to be made exceeding twelve per cent. per annum, any surplus earnings over the amount so divided being carried to a surplus account to be applied to future dividends, producing corresponding abatements in the traffic rates."

There is also before Congress a bill praying for a charter almost similar in character to the above, but asking for a subsidy in connection therewith.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING IN BROOKLYN.

The books and papers of Mr. Geo. W. Acret, truss manufacturer and importer, of No. 146 Fulton street, Brooklyn, were seized by one of United States Marshal Harlow's officers, yesterday morning, under a warrant issued from the Eastern District Court by Judge Benedict, for alleged heavy frauds on the Customs revenue. After the seizure, the books and papers were transferred to the office of Col. Frank E. Howe, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, No. 47 Broadway, for investigation. The seizure was preceded by the confiscation, three days ago, of a large invoice of goods, worth several thousand dollars, which were removed from Mr. Acret's store to the Seizure Room of the New-York Custom-house. They are alleged to have been smuggled. The case is regarded of great importance by the Government authorities. It is the first that has ever occurred in Brooklyn, and it is claimed that the frauds were conducted for years in a very skillful manner. Col. Howe made the following statement in regard to the affair: "I received information that Mr. Acret was engaged in swindling the revenue by importing goods contrary to the law of 1799. I set my assistants to work to ascertain if there was sufficient foundation to the charges to warrant any official action, and they reported to me in a few days that they thought there was. One of them said that the case resembled one which my office had about a year ago, in which a truss-maker named Marsh, of Fourteenth street, paid a heavy penalty for bringing articles into port in a fraudulent manner. After they reported, I applied to Judge Benedict for a warrant for the books and papers." The charge in the complaint is for the undervaluation of goods and for landing goods without permit. It is alleged that the irregularities have been going on for years.

THE PARADE-GROUND.

Commissioners McClave, Traphagen, and Seaver met again yesterday, from 12 to 2, to hear the views of owners of property adjacent to the proposed new parade-ground on the old Dyckman farm, described yesterday in THE TIMES. While it was agreed that if left a mere barren waste for military manœuvres, it would be a nuisance, and greatly depreciate surrounding real estate, the Park Commissioners were credited by analogy with good taste enough to have a cultivated belt of shrubbery round the borders. Mr. Havens proposed, and was followed by Messrs. Rayder, Stagger, Godwood, and Peck, and evidently supported by the large delegation present, that the powers of the Commissioners be extended so as to embrace the avenues round the parade, and it was understood that those interested would prepare a bill at once, and forward its passage through the Legislature to that end.

THE HARDIN ESTATE.

The trial of the Hardin estate case came up for further hearing before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday, in the Surrogate's Court. An ex-policeman named Barker, now a resident of Providence, R. I., was examined for the contestants of Mrs. Hardin, or Walker's, claim, and upon a photograph of that lady being handed to him, he immediately identified it as being a likeness of Mrs. Mary Walker, whom he testified was arrested in 1843 for stealing a watch, and that he took her to the Tombs Police Court, where she was examined and committed for trial. He then told of her trial and sentence to Sing Sing for two years. He also identified Robert Walker as the husband of Mrs. Walker. Several other witnesses were examined, and corroborated his testimony as to Walker's identity, and the case was then adjourned.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE LAW OF ARBITRATION—NAUTICAL SCHOOLS.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, Mr. George Opdyke presiding, Mr. Jonathan Sturgis presented the report of Committee No. 4 on Arbitration, to which was appended the draft of a bill for presentation to the Legislature. The bill is amendatory of the act of 1861, by which its present legal powers were conferred on the Chamber's Committees of Arbitration and Appeals, and seeks to facilitate the settlement of matters submitted to them for arbitration.

The proposed act has been discussed with various members of the Judiciary, who held it to be both constitutional and desirable on public grounds. It is not sought to secure to the members of the Chamber any additional exclusive privileges, believing those privileges sufficiently liberal now; but they have sought through the means of this Chamber to confer valuable immunities and business facilities upon all classes of merchants and commercial men in the Metropolis. Many arbitrations now carried on in this City have no sanction of law, and are dependent only upon the mutual good faith of the parties for their operation and success. The number of these arbitrations will probably aggregate as many as the causes determined during the year in either of our superior local courts. The theory of the proposed act is that any parties doing business in this port having a matter of difference may come, or be cited, before the Chamber, and if the cited party does not object to the jurisdiction both parties shall be held in law to have submitted to the award of the arbitrators as completely as if they had executed under seal an agreement to that effect; and the matter shall then go on as already provided by our statutes in relation to arbitration. The appointment of an arbitrator by the Governor, and the payment of his compensation in the same method as Judges of courts are paid, is considered both necessary and wise. It recognizes that the services to be performed are in their nature of a public character, as all judicial proceedings necessarily are. It places the selection of the permanent officer of arbitration in the hands of the State whose law we invoke to establish that officer, and where it properly belongs. It is the only method of securing a constantly accessible and permanent tribunal in such cases, whose decisions may be expected to be uniform and harmonious, and acquire the authority of precedents, both at home and abroad. At the same time the act empowers each of the parties to select one person to sit as arbitrator if they shall so elect, and thus distinctly preserves the advantages and privileges now possessed in any case of arbitration.

Mr. Ambrose Snow, from Committee No. 5, presented the draft of a memorial to Congress, praying that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized in his discretion to supply nautical schools vessels of the navy, which can be conveniently spared therefor, and to detail or permit officers of the navy to act as Presidents, Superintendents, or instructors thereof; and that the system of government and discipline for American merchant vessels may be carefully revised, with a view to elevate the character of the service, and to correct the disorders and demoralization that now pertains to it, and to guard the responsibilities of command of such vessels by proper examination and enrollment of masters and mates, and by prompt and full reports upon and accountability for disaster to life or property at sea.

The memorial was adopted and ordered to be forwarded.

FLIGHT OF PRESIDENT BAEZ.

THE POPULAR SENTIMENT—AFFECT OF THE CHANGE ON AMERICAN INTERESTS.

The downfall of the somewhat-noted President Baez, of the Dominican Republic, his flight to St. Thomas in a French frigate, and the occupation of the executive chair by the insurgent leader, Gonzales, was published in THE TIMES of yesterday. The general opinion in this City, and among those interested, seems to favor a quiet and orderly régime under the new Government, a general fulfillment of the obligations contracted by the late administration, and absolute protection to American interests on the island.

In a conversation with Mr. D. A. De Lima, the Dominican Consul, at his office, No. 23 William street, that gentleman expressed no surprise at the movement which had culminated in Baez's expulsion. He had received no official confirmation of the telegraphic report, but thought any such change as the one described would be entirely peaceful, and harm no commercial interests, foreign or domestic. Being only directed against President Baez, the departure of the latter would remove all cause of contention. Gonzales, the new President, was formerly Governor of Puerto Plata, and not likely to inaugurate a reign of terror.

At the office of the Samana Bay Company, No. 110 Broadway, the officials say they have been positively and repeatedly assured by the rebel chiefs that in the event of their success, no harm whatever will be done to the property, interests, rights, or privileges of the company, and that they, the insurgents, propose to respect all the treaties and obligations concluded and assumed by the Baez Government.

The officers of the steamer Tybee, at Pier No. 3 North River, say the change is undoubtedly a popular one. Baez had many enemies, even in his Cabinet and among his professed friends, and his last departure will find few mourners. The final success of the revolutionists was generally conceded when the steamer left San Domingo on her last trip. The weakness of the Baez party had all along been visible, and some such movement as the present was predicted to occur within a few weeks. Inquiries were made at the St. Nicholas Hotel for Mr. Pasaligue, an agent of the Gonzales party, who has been staying there for several weeks. It was ascertained that he had left on Monday last, destination unknown.

THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

THE REORGANIZATION AGAIN SAID TO BE ILLEGAL.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith, the Corporation Counsel, sent a communication to Mayor Havemeyer yesterday, repeating in substance the opinion he furnished to President Wade, relating to the illegality of the reorganization of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, with Joseph Strack as Chairman. The communication contains the following points:

"The President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, in office when the charter of 1873 was passed, could not be displaced until January, 1875, except by a four-fifths vote of all the elected members. The provisions of the charter of 1873 prohibiting the removal of a President of either board of the Common Council, except by a four-fifths vote, apply to the Presidents chosen before the adoption of the charter, as well as to those who might be subsequently elected. * * * It is clear to my mind that Mr. Wade is President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and that, unless disqualified by death or disease, he must remain such until the 1st of January, 1875, if not removed by a vote of four-fifths of the elected members."

The Corporation Counsel has also sent a communication to Supervisor Disbecker, of the *City Record*, stating that if the Supervisor should deem the proceedings of the board as reorganized inadmissible, he should take the written direction of the Mayor on the subject. The Mayor, however, has refused to indorse the proceedings of the reorganized board for publication.

SILK TRADE OF AMERICA.

The Silk Association of America has issued its annual summary, and the statistics found therein prove abundantly the growth of this branch of industry in America. The importations of manufactured silk are necessarily a guide by which to estimate the progress made at home, and the returns bearing on this particular matter are eminently satisfactory. The total imports of manufactured silk at the port of New-York for the past year amounted to $24,379,322, while the imports in the previous year were in value $32,677,749. In 1871 they reached nearly $34,000,000. These figures have reference, of course, to New-York alone; but still it is an important matter for consideration that in the past ten years this port has absorbed nearly ninety-five per cent. of the entire foreign silk imports of the United States. In their present summary the Silk Association of America has passed beyond their ordinary condition of usefulness in the matter of furnishing valuable statistics, and have gone into details concerning the various articles that come under the proper denomination of silk. Thus the special statistics of imported silk for 1873 run as follows, the figures denoting the value of the article imported: Silks, $205,524; satins, $577,575; crapes, $561; pongees, $221,491; plushes, $888,143; velvets, $4,740,040; ribbons, $1,990,672; laces, $2,644; embroideries, $5,345; shawls, $40,396; gloves, $115,663; cravats, $25,862; mantillas, $53,431; vestings, $42,323; hose, $31,611; sewings, $1,033,906; braids and bindings, $599,967; silk and worsted, $4,064,077; silk and cotton, $5,511. As a further proof of the progress of silk manufacture in the United States, these statistics show that the imports of raw silk at New-York and San Francisco have greatly increased. The following are the totals for the years since 1867:

1867	$1,224,081	1871	$4,942,447
1868	2,263,142	1872	5,993,328
1869	3,135,273	1873	7,032,711
1870	2,528,953		

The monthly statistics for December have a like satisfactory bearing as to the growth of the silk trade in this country.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.

Mary Beisbecker, a German woman, forty-three years of age, residing at No. 24 Elizabeth street, was stabbed by her husband, John Beisbecker, four times with a pocket-knife, and was dangerously wounded. It appears that Beisbecker, who had been employed as a machinist at the new Post Office building, was discharged some weeks ago, and has been drinking to excess ever since. Several times while under the influence of liquor he threatened to murder his wife. At about 5 o'clock last evening he came home drunk, and began abusing his wife. A fracas ensued, during which Beisbecker stabbed his wife twice under the left arm, and twice in the left side, causing dangerous wounds. The woman was taken to Park Hospital, and Beisbecker was locked up at the Franklin Street Police Station.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 11, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

As we fully anticipated, the Democratic papers are delighted with the nomination of Mr. CALEB CUSHING as Chief Justice. JEFF. DAVIS himself, if he had been President, could scarcely have given them a more satisfactory man. Mr. CUSHING was President of their convention at Charleston, in 1860, and he has committed, in their behalf, all kinds of treacheries. Could they have supposed that, under a Republican President, a turncoat and secessionist would have been nominated Chief Justice? We should imagine that when Gen. GRANT sees that the *World* and the *Herald* are in ecstacies over his new candidate for Chief Justice, he will begin to think that it is possible he has made a mistake. The confirmation of Mr. CUSHING would not only be a grave political blunder, but it would be an act fraught with peril to the Republic. Upon the Senate must rest the responsibility of this act. That body has it within its power to repair the shocking error committed by Gen. GRANT. It is said that Mr. SUMNER is in favor of Mr. CUSHING's confirmation—an inconceivable fact. For the first time Mr. SUMNER will be found voting with the whole force of Democrats in the Senate. It is one of the strangest combinations ever seen in American political history. We can only hope—almost against hope—that the Senate will reject this most scandalous nomination. It has already done Gen. GRANT great injury—is it destined to ruin the Republican Party, and revive all the old controversies of the rebellion?

The vital statistics of last week fully bear out the remarks recently made in these columns about the groundlessness of the popular belief that a mild Winter is necessarily detrimental to health. Last week had all the characteristics which are commonly deemed to be conducive to increased mortality at this season; there was very little frost and a great deal of moisture. Yet the number of deaths was rather below the average, being 488 in all, or equal to an annual rate of 25 per 1,000. The mean temperature of last week was 44.2 degrees, and the rainfall reached the extraordinary volume of 3.92 inches. For the corresponding week of last year the mean temperature was 26 degrees, and the number of deaths was 508. It can hardly be doubted that in the present condition of numbers of the laboring poor a "cold snap" would be immediately followed by greatly increased bills of mortality.

In addition to a rigid censorship of the press, the new Spanish Administration appears to have established a censorship over the telegraph. News of an apparently serious revolt which broke out in Barcelona on Thursday is only received this morning. Barricades were erected in the suburbs, and the fort at the entrance of the harbor had opened fire on the insurgents. This is the story of Cartagena reversed, the forts and citadel in the latter case being in the hands of the rebels. Whatever be the gravity of the rising in Barcelona, it is not likely to give a tithe of the trouble which has resulted from the revolt of the "Canton of Murcia." SERRANO and his colleagues have the army well in hand, and the appearance of a few regiments behind the great Spanish seaport, and an iron-clad or two before it, will, should other measures fail, very speedily reduce the rebellious Federalists to reason.

The Decazés and De Broglie Cabinet is tenacious of nothing so much as continuance in power. Of parliamentary obligation it takes as little account as of constitutional principle. It was left in a weak minority the other day on the question of depriving 37,000 French Communes of the right of electing their chief local officers. But it neither assumes that resignation or the abandonment of the objectionable bill should follow such a vote. Nor is it disposed to be at all exacting over the conditions on which it will consider the no-confidence vote to be annulled. If the Assembly will but vote to resume the interrupted discussion of the bill, the "Government of combat" will agree to resume its task of showing how to govern a Republic after the manner of a military despotism. Fortunately, bitter experience has taught the friends of freedom in France the value of patience and self-restraint, and in spite of MACMAHON and his Cabinet of Dukes, the future of the Republic is not at present in danger.

Those mischievous idlers who pretend to speak for the working men of this City may find before they get through with their present agitation that discretion is the better part of valor. Their latest performance is to threaten all sorts of violence if the Police Commissioners do not allow them to march to the City Hall on Tuesday. Since the regulation of processions was placed by law in the hands of the Commissioners, they have steadfastly adhered to the rule that the public convenience requires that processions shall not go below Canal street. Their decision in this case, therefore, is no innovation, and we hope they will adhere to it. The Committee of Communists may as well be taught on Tuesday as at any other time that they owe obedience to the law equally with all other citizens. The pretense that they desire to march to the City Hall to demand work for the unemployed, everybody knows to be a false one. What they want is agitation, in order that a few drones may subsist on the toils of the many. The real working men of the City will doubtless prove themselves worthy of public respect by declining to take part in the proposed demonstration.

It is probable that the Industrial Exhibition swindle will be among the jobs most industriously pressed upon the Legislature. The adventurers who endeavored to get $2,500,000 out of the City have thus far been foiled, but it must not be supposed that they have abandoned the project. Having everything to gain and nothing to lose from further efforts, they will doubtless seek to have a bill passed leaving the City no option in the matter, but compelling it to deliver them any amount of bonds they may desire. Any member of the Legislature who in any way and under any pretense gives this swindle assistance will be a partner in a fraud upon the public. It is perfectly well understood what this Industrial Exhibition is, and the Legislature should take care that it has no chance in the future to do mischief. To this end it is necessary not only to repeal the act of last Winter authorizing the loan from the City, but to repeal the act granting its charter. When the claims of the concern are urged upon the Legislature, the appeals should be answered by this kind of legislation.

While it is generally conceded that the Tombs prison is inadequate to the present needs of the City, the project of erecting a new prison is justly condemned as unnecessary. The repeal of the law of last Winter requiring the construction of a new building, under which some steps have already been taken, should be among the first acts of the Legislature. But there should be authority given for the reconstruction of the Tombs. Space can be found on its site for more than doubling its capacity, and, with the proper improvements in ventilation and drainage, it can be made equal to all the wants of the City for many years to come. The cost of these changes would be trifling compared with that of a new structure on another site, and it is natural that our citizens should desire that, under present circumstances, all expenditures which are not absolutely necessary shall be avoided.

If the Police Commissioners cannot improve their statistics of station-house lodgers, they should cease to collect them, for in their present shape they are deceptive, and cast unmerited odium upon the City. The report for last week declares that 7,168 persons were lodged, and the just inference is that so many different individuals were given shelter, which everybody knowing anything of the facts knows is not true. If the Commissioners and Captains were capable of discharging the simplest of their duties properly, it would be possible to have our Police statistics of crime and poverty so made up that they would have some value. What the public wish to know is how many different persons apply for lodging at the station-houses, and it is this information which the Police seem unable to furnish. The statement that 4,821 of the lodgers were "habituals" does not help the matter any, for it is well known that there are not over 600 of this class, and that any larger number must be obtained by multiplying each one of them by the number of times lodging is accorded him during the week. We hope the Commissioners will give the compilation of their statistics sufficient attention to secure the reform which is urgently needed.

A PRACTICAL REFORM.

No section of the new charter has been more satisfactory in its working than that which has enabled the City to put an end to the extortionate charges of the gas companies for lighting the streets. The subject has already been alluded to in these columns, but the recent award of contracts made for this purpose brings out so fully the contrast between the old and new state of things in the City Government as to deserve more detailed explanation. In the Spring of 1872 there were presented to the Board of Audit unpaid claims for lighting the street-lamps, during the previous year, amounting to $841,166. Had these claims been presented to the earlier Board of Audit, over which Mayor HALL presided, the only inquiry would have been, do they bear the certificate of TWEED and of his promising pupil who was in charge of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas; and when they were found to be so authenticated the men who did the "auditing" behind the scenes would have made up their minds as to what percentage of increase the bills could stand and how much the companies were willing to "divide." Fortunately, the Auditing Board of 1872 did not consider their duties to be purely "ministerial." Competent examiners were employed to collect the data on which an opinion could be based in regard to the gas companies' bills, and as in the case of the vast majority of the old claims against the City, a system of scandalous overcharge was revealed.

Calculating on the basis of the time-table issued for the guidance of the companies, it was found that the burning time of each lamp was a trifle over 3,833 hours per year. As the lamps are, or ought to be, fitted with burners consuming three cubic feet per hour, the annual supply of gas to each was, evidently, 11,500 cubic feet. The rates charged to private consumers are sufficiently exorbitant; but, assuming that the City, burning its two hundred and twenty millions of cubic feet per year, were to be put on no better [illegible] than the private citizen, whose wants were limited to 2,000 feet, the cost of each public lamp ought not to have exceeded $38. In point of fact, the bills were, for the most part, charged on the basis of $53 for each lamp. That is to say, not content with the exorbitant rates extracted from private consumers, the companies mulcted the City in charges 35 per cent. higher than their ordinary rates. Further, the expenses incurred by the companies in obtaining registers of meter-indexes and making out and collecting bills of private consumers are not less than 5 per cent. of the amount realized. In supplying the City this source of expense does not exist; so that, apart altogether from any advantage which it ought to have as the largest consumer, the City was overcharged to the amount of 40 per cent.

The Controller recommended reductions in these bills, in conformity with the reports of the examiners, and the Board of Audit concurred in that recommendation. Some of the companies have, we understand, accepted a compromise settlement of their claims, but two of them—the Manhattan and the Metropolitan—are now seeking to compel, through the courts, payment at the exorbitant rate of $53 per lamp. Controller GREEN offered to compromise these suits on a basis of $42 50 for each lamp, but the offer was rejected. Yet, on Wednesday last, the Manhattan Company, accepted a contract to light the lamps between Grand and Thirty-fourth streets on the basis of $33 per lamp. If this is a paying price, as the data already given sufficiently prove it to be, the rate for 1871 is stamped by the company itself as grossly extortionate. We believe this company lights between 6,000 and 7,000 lamps, and as in 1871 it charged $20 for each of these over and above the legitimate price, its suit looks very like an attempt to extort from the public Treasury, without a particle of justice, some $130,000. In view of the lame termination of sundry recent suits, it would be altogether over-sanguine to assume that the company will not succeed in this attempt.

Under the old system the lighting of the 19,000 lamps within the City limits cost over $1,000,000 a year. Under the contract system prescribed by the charter the cost will not exceed $650,000. A reform that saves the City $350,000 per annum is of that practical kind which the people understand and appreciate, and which they would be glad to see extensively imitated.

RELIEF FOR THE ITALIAN SLAVES

It will be remembered by our readers that we gave a full account recently of the new law which was before the Italian Parliament in relation to the suppression of the abuse of the padroni apprenticeship, or slavery. All humane persons in this country will be glad to hear that on the 11th of December last, this law, which had previously passed the Chamber of Deputies, also passed the Italian Senate, and having received the approval of the King, will now become a law of the Italian Kingdom.

Instructions will soon be transmitted for its execution, to all the Consuls and foreign officials of the Kingdom. The Italian Consul General at this port, Chevalier DE LUCA, has already signified his purpose to carry out the act to the letter, and has invited the local authorities to aid him in so doing. His humane conduct in this matter has called forth warm approval from his own Government, and has secured the sympathy with him of all right-minded persons here. The new law is very strict, and any padrone who continues his nefarious traffic in Italian children, or holds them here in nominal apprenticeship, or entices them to go with him in his wanderings, will be liable to severe punishment and heavy fines. These petty slave-dealers are undoubtedly cowardly, and they will become alarmed at once at the news of the new legislation, and will return to their native land with their unfortunate dependents. The mere prospect of this law has driven back some hundreds of them during the past Summer to the Italian ports.

There is, however, unfortunately, thus far no provision in the treaties between the Kingdom of Italy and the United States which would include the extradition of such offenders as the padroni. The Italian Consul General could only frighten them, or threaten them with arrest, but the prospect of either receiving no passport back, or of being arrested on their arrival home, would no doubt cause many of them to abandon their inhuman business. There are through all civilized countries, it is estimated, some 8,000 of these little "slaves," beaten, half-starved, and made to roam through various countries at the will of their masters. This year will be a "year of jubilee" to them—a time of emancipation. It is certainly discreditable to the Italian peasantry, and must remain as a stain on the national character, that the only peasantry in Europe who would sell their own children, or at least their services, to inhuman traders for the sake of petty gains, has been the Italian. A peddler who should go about among the cabins of the west of Ireland as the padrone does in the south of Italy, seeking young children to apprentice to this cruel trade, would have "a short shrift" and untimely end.

The Italian inhumanity is undoubtedly one of the degrading results which have survived of Neapolitan tyranny and popular ignorance. But that intelligent Italians have abhorred and resisted the traffic is abundantly shown, both at home and abroad. In the meantime, however, Mr. SUMNER, with his usual "enthusiasm of humanity," has laid a bill before the Senate of the United States designed to abolish the traffic in this country. It is entitled an "Act to protect persons against inveigling from abroad, kidnapping, forcible constraint, or involuntary service." The first section provides that every person bringing into the country any other person, inveigled or forcibly kidnapped, with intent to hold him in involuntary service, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned and fined. The second section inflicts the same punishment on any one who shall hold another in involuntary service, or transfer this service to any other person. Section 3 enacts that any person shall be guilty of felony who brings into the United States any person under false representation of the opportunities for labor and gain therein. Section 4 threatens similar punishments on any who shall sell any person into involuntary servitude, or who shall hold him when so sold.

In the final section it is provided that the consent of the person confined or kidnapped shall not be a defense, unless it appear that it was not extorted by threats or by duress. Humane as is the purport of this law, it is doubtful if, without the Italian act, it would have answered its purposes in breaking up the business of the padroni.

The so-called little "Italian slaves" are, in fact, neither "inveigled," nor "forcibly kidnapped," nor held in "involuntary confinement," nor "involuntary service." In point of law, also, they are not "sold to a condition of involuntary servitude," nor are they brought here by "false representations of opportunities for labor and gain." Moreover, the padrone always has the free "consent" of the child, not obtained "by force or duress." It will be seen that a cunning padrone, with a Tombs lawyer, could "drive an omnibus and four right through" Mr. SUMNER's well-meant act.

The fact is, the padrone's nefarious business is a legal apprenticeship and contract, made with the full consent of the child. It becomes, in its abuse, a slavery, but it is doubtful if it could legally come under any of the terms of Mr. SUMNER's act. The true place to abolish it is in Italy itself; and that, we believe, has been done.

HOW BUSINESS OPENS.

The New Year opens more favorably in business circles than could have been hoped three months ago. The large sums paid out in dividends upon stocks, interest upon bonds, &c., on the 1st of January, is ready for investment, either in established securities or else in business channels, the number of defaulting companies being much smaller than was apprehended. As no new railway enterprises are likely soon to come upon the market, it is clear that the conversion of floating into fixed capital has for the present almost ceased. And this is well, since rest is the best tonic for the country just now. What is needed is not so much new transportation facilities, as the improvement and enlargement of existing ones—a double track where a single one does not suffice, and four where two cannot accommodate the business. Such an enlargement of existing facilities necessarily cheapens rates, since the work of two or more roads can be done with the expense of a single organization, and it should tend to soften the existing irritation of the farmers. The great decline in iron, and other materials for construction and repair, and the reduction of wages, must also tend to establish a more rational balance between income and expenditure than has existed for many years. Despite general conservatism in business, which reduces travel, it is believed that the great railway property of the country is in a sounder condition than it has been for some years.

Passing to the banks, we find our own institutions in control of larger resources than at this time last year, acting generally with much prudence, but with liberality toward the mercantile interests, and in the spirit of the rules suggested by the Clearing-house Committee, although those regulations were not formally adopted. The present ease of the money market is likely to be still further increased, until the Spring demand for active trade.

Foreign money markets are also easy, and a good feeling prevails generally in financial circles abroad. The prospect for the continuance of peace during the year among the various European powers is good. France and Austria are recovering; Germany has her quarrel with the Pope; Italy her hopeless deficit and church difficulties; Russia her new railways; Spain her Carlists and chronic disorder; England her labor troubles—all the powers, in fact, have their domestic questions, and none of them desire to provoke war. Trade understands this and feels secure, so that we need not fear that foreign complications will disarrange our business.

In manufacturing operations there has been a pretty general resumption of production, especially in textiles, cotton, and woolen goods. As economies generally begin with clothing—the old coat or dress being repaired or remade before the more serious sacrifice of reduced lodgings or a pinched table is resorted to—the renewed production of textiles, not for speculation, but to meet a demand, may be considered as an evidence of the rapid recovery of the country. To the same conclusion the increasing internal revenue receipts invite us, and it is even hinted at Washington that the increase is likely to be so satisfactory that the next three months taken together will show no increase of the public debt.

Even the iron interest, dull as that trade is, with railway building suspended and large orders for cars and locomotives countermanded, has somewhat revived, a number of furnaces that had "blown out" having gone into blast again, and the industries of the great heart of that trade—Pennsylvania—having partially recovered. We are likely to supply our own market for the future, and the panic, with its reduction of prices, (then tottering to a fall,) and of the cost of production, will be partially to thank for it.

The steady stream of breadstuffs from this country still keeps pouring into Europe in undiminished volume, and its capacity to take our supplies seems almost inexhaustible. The receipts of cotton at the ports have been largely in advance of those of the corresponding period last season; but the staple brings low prices. This very fact, however, increases the demand, and is likely to restore to us the control of European markets. In our own mercantile business, two results have been very generally caused by the hard experiences of the last three or four months. Credit will be more judiciously given, and for shorter terms. After establishing a credit with some well-known house, it has been easy to get lines of goods elsewhere without much inquiry. The fact that a leading firm which was often amply secured was giving credit to an applicant, was in too many quarters supposed to be entirely sufficient, and few, if any, inquiries were made in the hot competition for sales. Then the seller had to take his chance of collecting his money, and bad debts last year crippled many an otherwise well-conducted business. There is a certain percentage of loss that is of course unavoidable, but judicious inquiry into the condition of purchasers, many of whom have no legitimate capital, and are merely speculating in other people's property, will reduce it to a minimum.

The summaries of last year's balance sheets also teach prudence in the matter of expenditure, both at the store and at home, with an eloquence that cannot safely be disregarded. The figures of a few years ago, when advancing prices induced merchants to believe that they were making rapid fortunes, can now be reduced without affecting credit. Quiet living, and reduced show, will strengthen rather than injure a business reputation, this year. The season has not commenced inauspiciously; bottom has been reached, and we see before us constantly rising ground.

THE AMERICAN'S LOVE OF HOME.

In a recent interesting little volume on the *Influences of Christianity on Race*, the present Dean of St. Paul's, Rev. Dr. CHURCH, has made the remark that the want of love for home in the United States is one of the bad symptoms of our social life. This observation has been made before by English travelers in this country. We need not say to our readers that it is utterly unfounded. It is one of those curious instances which one meets with so frequently of a superficial and incorrect remark made in regard to a foreign country, repeated till it is finally believed. The observation was no doubt derived first by some traveler from the spectacle of one of our large hotels. He saw there a vast crowd of people, and among them many families and children, who were apparently permanent lodgers. It seemed to him that Americans did not like the home, and preferred the congregated life in hotels, and he accordingly noted his inference, and it became an aphorism with him as respects American characteristics. He again repeated it to that considerable class of travelers who judge of each country by what they see in hotels, until it finally began to be believed by others, and at last, as we see, has taken its place in a serious and impartial disquisition on race, and the characteristics of the American branch of the Teutonic family.

The truth is, as every American knows, in no country of the world has home such power, probably because in no other country have so many people the enjoyment of that greatest luxury and privilege, a separate home. The great governing class of this nation—the "territorial democracy," or farmers—have, almost every adult member, homesteads of their own. There is no agricultural peasantry, as in Great Britain, in tenement-houses, or with several families crowded together in the same building. The hope and ambition of every worker in the soil is to own his own house and land. The mechanics, also, of all our small towns and villages possess or hire separate houses and gardens. Even the day laborers in many of our towns, and in the suburbs of large cities, own or rent little houses, which they occupy by themselves. All this produces among the working and middle classes throughout the country a strong family life. The full meaning of the word *home* can only be understood, indeed, by those who live in a separate house. A tenement-house population can know little of true home life. When we come, however, to the upper, middle, and the wealthy classes, we find American family life in its perfection. One great object of the intense labor of every one in this country is to obtain means to make the home as beautiful and attractive as possible, and to provide the utmost luxuries and opportunities for the children.

Nowhere in the world is so large a proportion of the incomes of merchants, shopkeepers, and professional people spent on the house and grounds and the indulgencies of home life. Great numbers of people who in England would not think of affording the expense here have their city and country houses, mainly for the enjoyment of the wife and children. The immense majority of American families are never inside of a hotel, except in the Summer wanderings. At this time the persons most ignorant of their own hotels are New-Yorkers themselves. It is true that the young do not reside with the old, as they do in France, but in that respect the American individuality of habit has an exact counterpart in England. Yet the dependence and assistance of the members of families toward one another is most marked in the United States. One of the national habits is the gathering of families in the country homestead at the Thanksgiving and Christmas festivals.

There is, it is true, a comparatively small class of well-to-do people who live in our cities in hotels, and who know nothing of home life. This is caused in part by the great difficulty in a prosperous country with servants, and by the laziness of such families, who desire to avoid the duties of hospitality and home life. It must be admitted, also, that home life, especially in our rural districts, is overburdened with the task of entertaining, and with the labor which luxurious, or even hospitable, habits require. Still, the hotel class of family lodgers no more represents the nation than the London club men would England. Owing, too, to the centralizing of trade in our great cities, there is an unusual concourse of strangers to all our taverns and hotels. But the most are only there a few days in the year, and are glad soon to retreat to their comfortable homes.

There is, as all Americans know, no ground for this European reproach. The best thing in our garish life, with its complicated affairs and interests, utterly incomprehensible to the stranger, is our quiet home life. This runs like a pure, sparkling stream under all the mire and filth and bog which cover the surface of our society. In it are all the best treasures of the nation. By it are nourished the hidden growths of manliness, courage, purity, and piety, which by and by appear and redeem the character and fame of the people. While it is preserved pure and unsullied no one need despair of the Republic.

THE HIGHWAY ROBBERS' ART.

Ten years ago, as most of our readers will remember, it rarely occurred that any person unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of the highway robber escaped without suffering serious bodily injury. The favorite plan was to seize the victim from behind, and render him powerless during the process of purse-rifling. Scores of men have been irreparably injured by such treatment. In every State of the Union the highwayman adopted this device to fill his pockets. Now, whether it is to be credited to an increase of civilizing influences, or to an advance in the art of the robber, or to both, we cannot exactly say; but whatever the cause may be, it is a matter for thankfulness that the skilled highway robber no longer finds it necessary to add garroting and murder to the list of his crimes. Heretofore the New-York thieves were supposed to be the cleverest in the country. Things have changed very greatly in this as well as in other respects,—so greatly, indeed, that the New-Yorkers have not only lost much of their reputation for cleverness, but have begun to be considered stupid bunglers by the outside professionals. The highway robberies that have lately been committed in this City will certainly not change this opinion. It is quite evident that the "great" highwaymen have been compelled by circumstances to carry their talents elsewhere. The "gangs" of corner loafers do all the highway business at present. The members, for the most part, are vicious boys who are just verging into manhood. They drink freely and make their onslaughts on pedestrians while under the influence of liquor; hence the unnecessary brutality that is displayed. They are not garroters, however, and that is a consolation.

As we have said before, the "great" highwaymen have gone to cultivate new fields. Numerous evidences of their success have come to us from time to time through the reports in the Western newspapers. We occasionally hear of the man who was stopped by a gentleman of the road, and ordered, on pain of death, to remove everything of value from his pockets, hand over his revolver, and depart in peace. We also occasionally hear of the man who was wise enough to fold his arms in apparent resignation, while a gentlemanly new acquaintance despoiled him of his purse, pistols, and jewelry. Incidents of this character are often brought to our notice, but we never wonder why the victims submit to be robbed with such good grace. We attribute it all to the perfection of the highwayman's art. The golden dreams which have lured so many ambitious men to California have not been without their effect on clever highway robbers. The fact that those who acquire fortunes rapidly are the most profuse in adorning themselves with valuable jewelry, and the most lavish in filling their wallets, has not escaped observation. As a result, we find that San Francisco has a large number of artist-highwaymen. These "gentlemen" do not knock down and beat their victims within an inch of their lives in order to gain whatever of a portable nature may be upon their persons; neither do they draw revolvers and frighten them into submission, like their Texan brothers. Nothing of the sort. This is how they work: The victim having been selected, is approached by a well-dressed person, who charges him with the commission of an offense that provokes his anger and precipitates a quarrel. A third person promptly appears on the scene, goes between the belligerents, and in the effort to separate them deftly removes the wallet and the watch and chain from the pockets of the accused. This device may not be altogether new, but the way in which it is carried into effect bespeaks the artist, not the cold-blooded murderer. The San Franciscans are, therefore, to be congratulated in having the most chivalric, as well as the most finished, highwaymen in the United States.

LIFE-RAFTS.

The report of the special committee of the Board of Commerce on collisions at sea, read before that body at its last monthly meeting, on Thursday, ought to command the earnest attention of Congress, before whom it is shortly to be laid. Without going to the extent of advising its compulsory use, the report sets forth very fully the value and importance of the electric light in lessening the perils of ocean navigation. But a full provision of life-rafts the committee strongly recommend should be made imperative on all ocean carrying steamers. This precaution, we need hardly say, so frequently has it been pressed in THE TIMES, we esteem of the utmost importance. All experience shows that in a shipwreck boats are comparatively useless, while, as this report points out, the almost exclusive use of iron in modern ship-building diminishes very largely the amount of floating material which might, and formerly did, in a measure, supply the place of boats in affording temporary support to shipwrecked persons. More than temporary support has seldom been necessary in most of the great marine disasters, more particularly those resulting from collision. If the passengers of the Ville du Havre had had the means of keeping afloat for fifteen minutes they might all have been saved.

Such assistance is undoubtedly best supplied in the form of life-rafts. Whether or not the one which the committee recommend as the best is entitled to that pre-eminence it is impossible for us to say. That it should have received the medal of the Paris Exposition, and the approval of distinguished officers in the American Navy, certainly speaks highly in its favor. But the matter is of too much moment to be lightly decided. Before we required steam-ships by law to make any particular form of life-rafts a part of their regular equipment, we must be very sure that that particular form is the very best to be had. Such a point as this can be most fitly settled by an International Commission on Maritime Disasters, such as that for the establishment of which the Chamber of Commerce adopting, if we mistake not, the suggestion of a French Deputy, have already memorialized Congress. A commission of this sort, once organized, should offer prizes for the best form of life-raft, and, indeed, for all useful inventions tending to lessen the dangers of the sea. The recommendations of the commission could then be made the bases of suitable legislation in the different maritime countries.

In this way there would be no danger of either requiring or permitting the steamship companies to cumber their vessels with inferior or useless articles. At the same time a stimulus would be given to the spirit of invention which might result in important additions to the known means of preventing accident or of saving life at sea.

THE OLD WORD FOR IT.

The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* is weary of speaking of the recent bank defalcation there as an "irregularity," and it says: "It is five days since the depositors came to a knowledge that they had been robbed of $50,000 by their trusted agent, and yet no legal steps have been taken against the offender. How long could a robber of a hen-roost be left in peace in any community, after his depredations were known? Let a man steal a roast of beef to keep his children from starving, and, ten chances to one, he would be arrested immediately after a knowledge of the theft was known. What is there about stealing from a bank that makes such a mighty difference that no one suggests any punishment for a bank thief? We are sick of such canting sentimentality, and believe that widows, orphans, servant girls, and mechanics have some rights which should be respected. Why should they be robbed with impunity, and the guilty go unpunished? Let us get down to the hard-pan of common honesty, and call stealing by its old Saxon name."

THE PRESIDENT DECEIVED.

From the Evening Mail.

The nomination of Caleb Cushing to the Chief Justiceship has taken the country by surprise. We can, as we think, appreciate some of the motives that actuated the President in his second choice for the most important office in his gift—the most important judicial office created anywhere or in any time. The President's personal knowledge of the most astute diplomat and practiced courtier in our Bar has undoubtedly been of the most favorable character, for Mr. Cushing represented us with ability at the Geneva Arbitration, and has for several years been a confidential adviser of the State Department, always bringing to bear the stores of his learning and his unsurpassed tact to the assistance of the Secretary of State. The President has seen Mr. Cushing in his most winning aspects.

But while we do not doubt that the motives which actuated the President in making this appointment were pure and creditable, we regret that the choice has been made. The Chief Justiceship should be an office held high above the reach of mere politicians and schemers. It should be the highest reward for the noblest professional efforts of our ablest, purest, most upright, and conscientious lawyers. The Supreme Court is the last and highest sanctuary of justice in the land. Congress may be corrupt, Presidents may "Johnsonize" and betray the people, State Legislatures may pass oppressive laws, but so long as the Supreme Court maintains the spotless reputation it has held during its whole existence, there will remain a last resort, to which the people will look with unshaken confidence.

It is not enough that a Judge of that mighty tribunal should have been free from the common vices, or should have consummate talents. In discussing the qualifications for such a position, it is an idle impertinence to insist that the nominee is not a drunkard or an adulterer. Indeed, if the President had to choose between a conscienceless political adventurer of consummate genius and without a single vice or foible, and such a man as Alexander Hamilton, for instance, he should not hesitate an instant in his preference for the latter, in spite of Hamilton's confessed immorality, because, no power or consideration on earth could have swerved Hamilton a hair's breadth from the line of his official duty. In him as Chief Justice the people would have reposed an absolute trust.

If there is an office on earth the holder of which should have unquestionable, admitted, long-tried, and shining integrity of character, it is that of Chief Justice. From the organization of our Government until the death of Mr. Chase, our Chief Justices have possessed this fundamental qualification. Friend or foe might say what else he pleased about any one of these great men—but no enemy who had intelligence could impeach the moral integrity of any of the illustrious line.

Now, we approach with very great reluctance the discussion of Mr. Cushing's qualifications as to character. But it is the privilege of every citizen, it is the duty of every journalist, to canvass this subject frankly and without reserve. And we must say that a careful review of Mr. Cushing's whole public career compels us to believe that, properly speaking, he has no character at all. That is to say, that whenever his avowed convictions have stood in the way of his personal advancement, they have been sunk out of sight, without leaving a single bubble of regret to mark their disappearance.

Our people seem to have very short memories about public men—and we are not sure that, had Jeff Davis "accepted the situation" frankly and gone early for the interests of the colored men, he might not have become President of the United States—but it is not far back to the times of the demoralized Tyler Administration. Mr. Cushing was then a mature man, who had, by his brilliant talents, won a certain prominence in Massachusetts politics. At all events a faithful and trusting constituency of devoted followers of Henry Clay confided in him and sent him to the House. To make a long story short, we will merely revive the fact that as soon as he found that there was a first-class market for his principles he sold them to the highest bidder, viz., to "Capt. Tyler"—turning his back on the leader who "would rather be right than President," and betraying the constituents who had put him where his vote and influence were salable. So shameless was the treachery that an independent and honest Senate refused to confirm him as Secretary of the Treasury, and the only way in which "Capt. Tyler" could effectually reward the traitor was by appointing him "Commissioner" to China, after the Senate had adjourned.

Our older readers will recollect the sharp speech of Francis Granger in the House about that time, in which that honest and unpurchasable Whig denounced Cushing for having first advocated every measure which Tyler had vetoed, and then sustaining every veto.

To this there was no reply. There could be none. At that time Caleb Cushing was regarded by all the people of his own State, and by the Whig Party at large, as the most unblushing political prostitute in public life.

He has not changed since in his nature—although his changes of political front have been just as frequent as has been necessary for the maintenance of his political fortunes. From being an anti-slavery man, he sank into the deepest degradation of abject servility to the slave power. As the Attorney General of Frank Pierce, he was the willing tool of the men who were plotting for either the complete demoralization of the Republic and its entire submission to the slave-drivers, or for disunion. As the President of the Charleston Convention of 1860, he was the friend and familiar of all those black-hearted traitors who were determined to either break up the Democratic Party or make it their slave.

When the war broke out he was suspected of sympathy with the rebellion—a suspicion justified by many acts and expressions. Since the war closed he has sympathized with those who have sought by indirect means to steal away the results of our great struggle. In fact, on every great question into whose consideration the moral element entered, or which appealed to the higher and nobler sympathies, he has been constitutionally and inevitably on the wrong side. The truth is, that he has no moral nature; but he has instead a keen instinct for the immediate profits of sustaining organized wrongs and abuses.

We must not for an instant forget that the great work of the war will not be thoroughly accomplished so long as any of the legislative muniments of human rights remain to be passed upon by our final tribunal. The Judges of that court should be men who, during our great struggle, were constantly, thoroughly, heartily, and inevitably on the side of the great cause for which hundreds of thousands of our gallant boys have given up precious lives. It is an insult to the intelligence of our readers to ask them if Caleb Cushing's heart (!) was right during our life and death conflict. Ask such a question in Washington, where Mr. Cushing's daily walk and conversation was known, and see the smile of contempt for your ignorance or credulity with which it would be answered.

The war cost this country too much to run the slightest risk of the diminution, by judicial action, of any of its glorious results. We cannot afford to put in our last court of appeal a man who has shown such alacrity in selling his avowed principles, such shallowness of conviction, such close friendship for the slave power that struck at the vitals of the Republic.

We say this with the deepest regret, and with the profoundest conviction of the uprightness of the President's motives in making this most unfit appointment. If, however, Mr. Cushing should be confirmed and take his seat, the practical lesson of the whole matter for the young men of this country may be thus summarized: "The highest office in the gift of the President, that which demands more than any other of the holder, spotless and universally recognized integrity, and a character above the region of reproach, is held by a man who began his public career by puffing himself in a newspaper, and then lying about it; who betrayed his party and his constituents for a reward, which he got; who, born and reared and promoted to high place in the grand old free State of Massachusetts, betrayed an utter lack of manhood when he came in contact with the then dominant slave power; who has been in public life for over half a century, yet never was called, or was thought of as, 'an upright man'—any more than he was called cross-eyed; who has served indifferently every party that has been in power since he has been in politics. This, young men, is an example of what a man without conscience, character, or convictions, can achieve in the United States. Go and do likewise!"

CENTURY ASSOCIATION.

The annual election of the Century Association was held last evening, with the following result; President, Wm. Cullen Bryant; Vice Presidents, Gilbert M. Speir, D. Huntington; Secretary, Augustus R. MacDonough; Treasurer, Chas. Collins; Trustees, Jas. C. Carter, Wm. E. Curtis, Henry Drisler, F. F. Marbury, Stephen P. Nash, W. Whittredge, J. Q. A. Ward; Committee on Admissions, H. H. Anderson, W. G. Choate, S. S. Conant, Wm. H. Draper, J. Edgar, C. D. Gambrill, J. P. Kimball, Thos. LeClear, Jervis McEntee, Henry E. Pierrepont, Chandler Robbins, H. W. Robbins, Jr., E. Randolph Robinson, Ogden N. Rood, James F. Ruggles, Chas. P. Russell, J. H. Van Amringe, Geo. Cabot Ward, Wm. C. Whitney, E. L. Youmans; House Committee, Wm. H. Wisner, Frank A. Stout, Geo. Booth; Committee on Art, Jno. L. Fitch, Geo. H. Hall, T. W. Wood; Committee on Literature, R. H. Stoddard, Frederick Sheldon, and Henry Holt.

THE WHITE BANKRUPTCY CASE.

In the case of Douglas L. White & Co., bankrupts, in which the assets of the firm are estimated to amount to over $1,000,000, Judge Blatchford yesterday postponed action until Saturday next, on a motion to appoint Gen. Francis A. Barlow, Alfred Williamson, and George C. Peters trustees of the estate for the benefit of the creditors.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

YESTERDAY'S THOMAS CONCERT.

Mr. Thomas' matinée concert at Steinway Hall, yesterday, was numerously attended. The most important number of the programme was Raff's symphony of "Lenore," of which we spoke at some length a fortnight ago. A second hearing of this elaborate work does not suggest a revision of the opinion then expressed. "Lenore" contains some charming passages, but Raff's ideas are few and far between, and he repeats himself, with very slight modifications of form, so frequently that one really wearies of him. Then, too, his newest symphony is programme music in the most literal sense of the word, and however interesting it may seem to mentally compare the effect of viola and 'cello figures, illustrative of the tramp of a horse, with recollections of the sound, or "the frequent strange sounding trills on the wind instruments, descriptive of the neighing and snorting of the ghostly steed," with a remembrance of reality, the satisfaction derived is not of the kind we seek in a symphony. The instrumentation of "Lenore" we have already referred to as delicious. In the first part are several pages of the fullest and most suave harmony imaginable, and the march in C major, by its scoring, is a fit companion-piece for the "Dance of the Wood Nymphs" in "Im Walde." The orchestral recital of the whole work yesterday was perfection. In addition to "Lenore," the marvelous *ensemble* of Mr. Thomas' band was shown in several selections from their known répertoire, the trying music from "Lohengrin" being rendered with especial finish. Mr. Whitney sang twice, Mozart's "Mentre ti lascio" and Mendelssohn's "I am a roamer" being the numbers. Mr. Whitney's delivery is utterly colorless, and after M. Maurel's singing, enjoyed on the night before, it seemed more devoid of character than ever. A horn quartet, by Marschner, also on the bill, suffered from the inaccurate intonation of the players. We are glad to have to notice two "combination concerts," to be given on the evenings of Jan. 26 and 27, by MM. Wieniawski, Maurel and Thomas.

DRAMATIC.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Bronson C. Howard's play of "Saratoga" was reproduced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening. The representation passed off amid the merriment of a very large audience. As it is now acted, "Saratoga" differs but little from the piece which had so long a "run" three years ago; slight changes, though, have been made and render the progress of the action more steady and rapid. "Saratoga," however, is still a succession of comic scenes rather than a play, and attention is fastened more upon its characters, incidents, and dialogue than upon a well-told story. We do not imagine that anybody was ever greatly concerned as to the dénouement of the work; on the other hand, we cannot believe that the play, as performed at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, has ever wearied the spectator for an instant. Mr. Howard, we are sure, has set himself, in this particular achievement, no higher aim than to amuse. It is very well to mention on the bills that "Saratoga" is a photograph of "contemporaneous people and places," but none of the spectators expect such a thing. From last night's experience, an audience is very well satisfied with a series of bright caricatures; and as Mr. Howard has Mr. Daly's strong company and his scenic artists and costumers at his disposal, the best result is attained. Most of the personages are portrayed by the actors who originally embodied them. The vivacity and eccentric ways of Mr. James Lewis find ample room for display in the love-scrapes of *Bob Sackett*, and the hoydenish doings of *Effie Remington* could not have a prettier or more animated perpetrator than Miss Fanny Davenport. Mr. Davidge, as *Papa Vanderpool*, has a mirth-provoking rôle, and Mrs. Gilbert is nearly as fortunate in having to personate *Mrs. Vanderpool*. The other characters are intrusted to Messrs. Harkins, Hardenberg, Devere, Parkes, Whiting and James, and to Misses Conway, Morant, and Jewett. The scenery, of course, is admirable, and the toilets of the ladies are superb. We have only to repeat that the laughter yesterday was almost continuous, and that there was much applause. A record of this fact is all the revival of "Saratoga" calls for at our hands.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The excitement over "Led Astray" was so great last week that even the torrents of rain that descended had no influence whatsoever upon the numbers of the audience. In spite of all that the manager has done in the way of adding seats, wherever such a thing is practicable, there are at every representation scores of people standing, and hundreds are turned away. At the matinées many ladies, rather than forego seeing the piece, are satisfied to take their places in the top gallery, a circumstance that has not occurred since the excitement over Ristori. Yesterday, at the matinée, the enormous sum of $1,351 50 was taken in, and over $1,400 in the evening, giving to the playwright an honorarium exceeding $300 for one single day. All the best seats in the theatre have been sold for weeks ahead, and of the tickets at the various hotels, not one can be had after 11 o'clock.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

The volatile Vokes Family has drawn throughout the week a series of splendid houses at Niblo's Garden. That they are now giving their farewell performances will be a subject of sorrow to many. All people love to laugh, but the misfortune of the stage is that most screaming farces are—not to put too fine a point on it—vulgar to the verge of indecency. When the Vokeses are en route for Australia they will be remembered warmly by Americans as rare exceptions, since in no instance have they ever stepped over the line of decorum. Their modesty is not forced by any means as the result of discipline. It is evidently innate, and as much a part of themselves as their spontaneity and exuberance of spirits. It is to be wished that all managers of theatres who have ballet performances would take a hint from them and lengthen the skirts of their dancers. This is not urged as a matter of morality, but from the stand-point of art. The short skirts are puffy, and will not fall into graceful lines, whereas the long ones give to every pose an elegance that is statuesque. This is one of the reasons why the dances of Rosina and her sister afford so much pleasure. After our friends depart Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer will produce a play by Mr. Rowe, the author of the "Geneva Cross" and the humorous Micawber of the stage. It is purely American, and is founded on one of Fenimore Cooper's novels.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Humpty, although a most delightful pantomime, and in many respects the best we have had since the days of old Ravel, was forced to succumb to the disgusting weather. The houses during the spell of rain were, it is true, large, but not overwhelming as they had been, for almost all the children were kept at home by the cruel condition of the time, and in all probability were drumming on window-panes and entreating the rain in childish verse to go to Spain. No sooner did the temperature improve than the audiences began to swell to former dimensions, and yesterday, both at the matinée and the evening performance, the huge building was crammed. The pantomimists, who, during the bad weather, had played somewhat listlessly, as if they missed the stimulus of sweet childish laughter, were themselves again when the little ones came back, and played with a gaiety, an *entrain*, and a thorough heartiness that was contagious. The audience enjoyed the efforts of the players, and they, in their turn, were animated and pleased by the appreciation of the spectators. This reciprocity of feeling is not uncommon in such theatres as Daly's, Wallack's, or Union Square, but is very rarely seen in pantomime troupes; and, indeed, it must be ascribed to the Falstaffian qualities of George Fox, who is not only funny himself, but the cause of fun in others. It seems surprising that so good a judge of the public as Mr. Daly should have been so mistaken about the popularity of Humpty. His Cuban piece will probably not see the light for many, many weeks. Last Friday was the fiftieth night of the pantomime, and it will surely run for fifty more, unless, indeed, "Old Probabilities" should treat us to another deluge.

THE COLOSSEUM.

The Cyclorama Building on Thirty-fifth street and Broadway was formally opened to the public last evening at 7 o'clock. Its construction is simply an iron dome of great size, with a tower in the centre. That part of the dome which is on the ground floor is roofed over, and divided into alcoves, furnished with various attractions. Above, the paintings representing London, Paris, &c., are suspended like so many deep curtains arranged around a dome, having above them a sky curtain resembling a theatrical fly. The visitor ascends to the top of the tower in a magnificent elevator, and thence gazes upon the paintings, whose perspective has been so accurately drawn as to give the most vivid representation of a great city. The illusion is as perfect as can be desired, and there are few visitors who do not feel nervous when leaning over the railing, so forcibly is the idea of gazing from a great cathedral dome impressed upon the sense. Last night "Paris by Night" was exhibited, to the exquisite delight of everyone, but the public curiosity had been so greatly aroused that the crowding was, to say the least of it, unpleasant. From the nature of the spectacle the number that can enjoy it at one time is limited, and there was an ardent desire on the part of the public to see it without waiting. The same dense crowding prevented, also, any enjoyment of the performances in the alcove, the magic, the electric batteries, the fountain of eau de cologne, the scroll-cutting, &c. When the rush has in some degree died away it will be found one of the pleasantest and most instructive entertainments ever devised for families. In spite of the care taken by the management to acquaint the public with the fact that it is the Paris of 1848 that is represented, people who had been to Paris were determined to find out boulevards and buildings of recent construction, and some were quite annoyed that they could not find the Exposition Building in the Champs Elysées or the forts that figured so prominently during the Franco-German war. As a picture of what Paris was this representation is doubly interesting. The same truth applies to the representation of London in 1823. This, however, is accompanied by another of London in 1873. The management very probably will produce one of Paris in 1874, which will make the entertainment a most valuable accessory to modern history.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

At Wallack's "A Man of Honor" will be withdrawn after the matinée on Saturday, and "Money" will be produced in the evening, with Lester Wallack and John Brougham in the two rôles which they have made their own. As the latter gentleman has not played in this theatre for two years, he is certain to receive a warm greeting....At Booth's Theatre, "La Femme de Feu" will be produced on Monday evening with Mrs. J. B. Booth in the rôle of *Diane Berraud*, the heroine. There will be some extraordinary scenic effects, among which the most novel idea will be the attempt to represent a phosphorescent sea....Oliver Doud Byron will be the reigning star at Wood's Museum during the ensuing week and will appear in a play of his own, entitled "Ben McCullough." It contains some striking incidents founded on the poems and stories of Bret Harte....At the Theatre Comique the sensation for the week will be Mlle. Zoe, who appears in the sensation drama, "The Wizard Skiff." Harrigan and Hart give also their amusing version of "The Mulligan Guard."...."The Pilgrim" continues to draw pleased spectators to Bain Hall. It is one of the most interesting of moral sights....At the Olympic Theatre, the goblins that have been stealing the sexton, "Gabriel Grub," nightly with so much applause, will steal away themselves after Saturday. The theatre will then be opened on Monday with a fine vaudeville novelty troupe, including, for a fortnight, Ned Buntline's tribe of performing Indians. The highest talent possible will be engaged, and no expense will be spared to make the performances most interesting....The Piccaninnies have been received so favorably by the public that the performances at Robinson Hall will be continued indefinitely. The entertainment is really a clever one, and deserves the patronage it has received....Dan Bryant's minstrels are prospering.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Strakosch Italian Opera Troupe was last week in St. Louis. The first representation of the season is thus noticed: "The opening night of the Italian opera season was a brilliant success. It augurs well to the prosperity of the management and to the appreciation of talent to see De Bar's Opera-house so crowded as last night by one of the most fashionable and enthusiastic audiences"....Miss Carlotta Leclercq was at the St. Louis Olympic.....Monday, Signor Salvini appeared at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago The results of the performance are thus summed up by the *Evening Journal*: "Beyond any question the most marked event of the dramatic season occurred on last evening at McVicker's Theatre, at which time and place the great Italian tragedian, Signor Tommaso Salvini, made his début before a Chicago audience in the tragedy entitled 'Samson,' based upon the Scriptural account of the 'Strong man of Israel.' The house was completely filled, with the exception of a portion of the upper gallery, by as fine an audience, in point of intelligence and refinement, as ever assembled in any theatre. Expectation was high, for never had an artist, comparatively unknown to the masses in this country, come to us so extravagantly praised by the Eastern and European press. Were these 'great expectations' to be met by the actual, or was a stupendous fraud to be imposed upon the audience? was the question in many minds. To allay the anxiety of the curious by a general statement, we can answer at once, and without reservation, that never was satisfaction with a player, or a play, more complete and profound than on last evening. From the beginning to the end, the vast assemblage was held in the deepest interest—an interest that at times arose to a height of enthusiasm seldom if ever awakened, and at the close of the performance, which is by powerful accumulative movements the grand climax of the play, the audience burst forth into the wildest expressions of applause; many usually composed and sedate persons, actually forgetting who they were and where they were, shouted and stamped as though they were beside themselves."....Miss Augusta Dargon was at Hooley's, in Chicago.....Mr. T. C. King was at Robinson's Opera-house, in Cincinnati, and Miss Lotta was at Wood's Theatre....Mr. J. H. Stoddart and his company were at the Detroit Opera-house....Miss Clara Morris was last week at the Pittsburg Opera-house....Mme. Janauschek was in Washington, and so was Mr. Grau's English Opera Troupe....Mr. J. K. Emmet was at Ford's Opera-house, in Baltimore....Mr. Willie Edouin and Miss Lillie Atherton, both of the Lydia Thompson Troupe, have been united in matrimony.

BALL OF THE INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM

The second annual ball of the New-York Infant Orphan Asylum will be given on Tuesday next at the Academy of Music, and, judging from the list of managers, promises to be one of the most attractive and successful of the season. This worthy charity has enlisted the sympathy of the leaders of New-York society, and every exertion is being made to render the ball a brilliant affair. The Committee of Arrangements have announced the completion of their programme, and already a large number of tickets has been sold. Grafulla, Lander, and Delmonico will contribute their respective services to promote the enjoyment of those present, and all the minor details will be under the supervision of Mr. Theodore Moss. The event is looked forward to with considerable interest in fashionable circles, chiefly owing to the deserving institution in aid of which the ball will be given. Tickets may be had from the following: Mrs. C. K. Garrison, No. 40 Park avenue; Mrs. James M. Black, No. 91 Fifth avenue; Mrs. F. H. Touns, Gilsey House; Miss Alice Sandford, No. 462 West Twenty-second street; Mrs. Jos. Werster, No. 115 East Thirtieth street; Mrs. B. H. Van Auken, No. 421 Fifth avenue; Mrs. Amos Tenny, No. 212 West Fifty-ninth street; Mrs. Marion Sims, No. 267 Madison avenue; Mr. L. M. Bates, No. 451 Broadway, and Mr. J. S. Case, No. 91 Wall street. Application for boxes to be made to Mrs. John McGinnis, Jr., No. 37 West Forty-second street.

AN ALDERMAN EJECTED FROM A RAILROAD CAR.

Some time ago Alderman Watson, of Paterson, boarded an Erie Railway train to ride between Paterson and Jersey City. He had not provided himself with a ticket, and the conductor demanded the extra charge. Watson refused to pay it, and was ejected by the railroad employes from the train. He made complaint against the parties to the ejection, and, having been indicted, they were tried on Friday for the assault. Judge Barkalow charged the jurors that the company have a right to make the extra charge to those who have not provided themselves with tickets in case the total does not exceed the amount authorised by their charter, and that the only question for them to consider was whether the employes of the company had used more force than was necessary to put Mr. Watson off the cars. The case was given to the jurors yesterday morning, and they, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty.

THE COOPER UNION LECTURES.

The great hall of the Cooper Institute was again filled by a vast audience last night, assembled to hear another of the Cooper Union free lectures delivered, and from the numerous audiences which these scientific lectures have attracted from the beginning, it is evident that among the educated classes of the general public a growing interest is felt in the progress of science. Last night Prof. E. S. Morse, of Bowdoin College, of Maine, delivered the third of a series on natural history. The subject of the learned gentleman's discourse last night was on "Articulates," in the course of which it was shown that three-fourths of the animal kingdom is composed of one of the four branches known to science under that name, the main feature of which is that the body of this branch of the creatures of lower animal life is composed of a series of rings. The lecturer, in illustration of this pervading character of this branch of animal life, explained the growth and the structure of insects, worms, and other classes of this branch of animal life, in an entertaining, as well as in an instructive style, continually illustrating his remarks on the subject with drawings, skillfully made by himself during the delivery of the discourse, on a black-board. It was shown that, while many classes of this branch of the lower animal creation are composed of insects and parasites, which are a torment to mankind, and destructive to plants, there are others of this class, like the bee, on which depend the fertilization of many classes of plants, and that some of the highest kinds of flowers are dependent on insects for fertilization. As to why there should be creatures in the form of parasites and insects, the existence of which was to the damage of plants and the higher animal life, it should not be forgotten that animals were made before man was created. The discourse was delivered in a popular style, and fully appreciated by the audience, which was manifested by frequent marks of applause.

PRIMARIES IN GENET'S DISTRICT.

The Tammany Democracy, and also the Liberal Republicans in the Twenty-first Assembly District, held primary meetings last evening to elect delegates to meet on Monday evening to nominate a candidate or candidates to fill the vacancy caused by the conviction of Henry W. Genet. The regular Republican primary will be held on Monday evening. It is not probable that the Apollo Hall Democrats will hold any convention or make any nomination. As nearly as could be ascertained last evening, it is probable that the Liberal Republicans will unite with the Tammany Democracy, as they did at the last election, in support of Mr. Crary, who will undoubtedly be the Tammany nominee, and it is also claimed by his friends that he will receive the votes of the Apollo Hall men, and of most of those who voted for Mr. Genet at the late election. It is possible, but not probable, that an independent Democratic nomination may be made. The best of feeling prevailed last evening at the Democratic head-quarters, corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, Third avenue, where the Tammany primary was held, and also at the rooms of the Liberal Republican Association, at Braun's, No. 2,255 Third avenue, where the Liberal Republican delegates were elected.

The revision of the registration in the district was continued during yesterday, when 273 new names were added to the previous registry, as follows:

Dist.		Dist.		Dist.	
1	7	14	6	27	6
2	3	15	4	28	2
3	2	16	7	29	4
4	0	17	4	30	29
5	5	18	20	31	8
6	7	19	3	32	5
7	5	20	5	33	11
8	0	21	2	34	16
9	5	22	7	35	8
10	8	23	5	36	7
11	10	24	11	37	2
12	12	25	13		
13	6	26	9		

Total	273
Registered on Friday	284
Registered yesterday	273
Total new registration	557

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE ON BROADWAY.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last night a fire was discovered burning in the basement of the four-story brick building Nos. 806 and 808 Broadway, adjoining Grace Church, which, together with the first floor, is occupied by Herts & Co., dealers in rich cabinet furniture. The fire was discovered by the janitress of the building, who, with her daughters, reside on the fourth floor of the premises. An alarm was sent out from the box at the corner of Eleventh street and Broadway, and was promptly responded to by the Fire Department, under Chief Engineer Bates. When the doors were forced open the basement was found to be filled with fire, and the smoke was so dense that it was with difficulty the firemen could enter the building. The flames quickly extended to the first floor, which was filled with costly furniture, and also to the basement of the adjoining building, Nos. 810 and 812, occupied by Sheehy Bros., dealers in carpets and oil-cloths. Chief Bates, fearing that the fire would extend to the upper floors of the building, ordered a second alarm to be sent out which brought to his assistance several additional steamers and a force of firemen. After a great deal of hard work the flames were extinguished before they had extended beyond the first floor of either building, but not before a great deal of damage by fire and water had been done. The loss of Herts & Co. is estimated at $40,000, which is fully covered by insurance. Sheehy Bros.' loss is estimated at $10,000, the entire stock on the first floor having been removed by the Insurance Patrol. The building, which was formerly known as Dodworth Hall, is damaged to the extent of $7,000, and is but partially insured. The upper floors of the building are occupied by various persons as offices and studios. The occupants sustained trifling loss by smoke. Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was present with a large force of Police and preserved admirable order.

THE WILKES LIBEL SUIT.

Mr. George Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times*, appeared in Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Otterbourg, in obedience to a summons and warrant issued on Friday, calling on him to answer a charge of libel preferred against him by John F. Chamberlain. The affidavit of the latter charges that an article published on the 2d of January in Mr. Wilkes' paper contains false and malicious statements concerning him. The article, which was quoted bodily in the affidavit, calls Mr. Chamberlain a thief, and charges him with robbing a state-room on board the steamer Gertrude, trading between Memphis and New-Orleans in 1866, carrying off three diamond rings and a pocket-book containing $680. The article also charges the complainant with being concerned in panel-house robberies in Chicago and other places. Mr. Wilkes, addressing Justice Otterbourg, said that he had come in answer to the summons, and that he was perfectly prepared to prove the truth of every statement he had published concerning Mr. Chamberlain, and that he would demand a thorough examination of the case. He asked that the case be postponed until he could have his witnesses present, and assured the Justice that if Chamberlain appeared in court, he would not only fully substantiate all contained in the article, but also a good deal more of a very unpleasant nature to Chamberlain.

Justice Otterbourg said that he would give time for the fullest investigation, and told Mr. Wilkes that he would not ask him to furnish bail for his appearance, being perfectly satisfied of his integrity and honor in the whole matter. He then set down the case for a hearing on next Monday week.

GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society held its annual meeting at Mott Memorial Hall, No. 64 Madison avenue, yesterday evening, the President in the chair. The reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, of the Record Club, and of the Publication, and Executive Committees were read, and the Librarian reported several valuable donations. Mr. Martin H. Stafford was then re-elected, and Rev. Beverley R. Betts, Chaplain of Columbia College, and Gen. George S. Greene were elected Trustees for the term of three years each. Mr. E. P. O'Callaghan, the official Historian of the State, was present. The society was chartered in 1865, and already numbers 179 voting members, sixty-nine resident in this City, the rest scattered all over the world, from Brooklyn to Birkenhead. The receipts have been uniformly much in excess of the expenditures. The society owns real estate on Long Island and at the upper end of Manhattan Island. The library consists of 778 volumes and over 2,500 pamphlets, mostly very rare, and, in many instances, unique. The official organ, the *Record*, is to be increased in size. The Trustees meet, in accordance with the somewhat unusual provisions of the Constitution, on Wednesday next, to elect officers.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

Some interesting statistics can be gathered by the annual statement for 1873, issued by the Carriers' Department of the Post Office in this City. An idea can be formed of the large amount of correspondence which passes through the Post Office in this City by the following figures:

Number of mail letters delivered by carriers	31,402,855
Number of local letters	19,014,030
Number of newspapers	6,736,764
Total	57,153,649
Number of letters deposited in stations and collected from lamp-post boxes, intended for the outgoing mails	47,558,816
Number of letters deposited in stations and collected from lamp-post boxes, intended for City delivery	35,231,595
Number of newspapers deposited in stations and collected from lamp-post boxes	10,826,950
Total	93,617,361
Amount of postage on matter deposited in stations and collected from lamp-post boxes, intended for City delivery	$680,226 79

NOTES FROM FRANCE.

THE DEFICIT IN THE BUDGET—RAISING THE WIND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 22, 1873.

More than a week has passed without a political incident of any sort, and since M. Gavardie's homily upon the religious idea in art, there has been nothing to amuse the Chamber or to interest the public. The budget has been under discussion day after day, and the debates upon monetary details have been far from interesting to the majority of newspaper readers. Those who are conerned in matters of finance, however, will have found many curious passages in these dry discussions. It is singular to note how deficits arise one after another as fast as filled, and no sooner is one provided for by a general tax than another is discovered in a totally unexpected quarter. A few days ago it was all important to find eighteen millions to supply a deficit, but to-day we hear of another which demands at least thirty millions, and probably thirty-five. The reason for this is that M. Thiers' taxes upon raw material, under the protective system so dear to his heart, have turned out badly. It is said that out of the one hundred articles embraced in certain schedules, only two have produced a sum equal to the estimates. But this does not dismay the veteran Ex-President. He says that he predicted this result for the first year, or two years, and that the success of the system can only be proven after an experience of several years. There may be truth in this idea or there may be none, but for the moment France is hardly in condition for experiments. English economists predicted the failure of M. Thiers' system from the outset to the end, and I am inclined to think that M. Magne is very much of their way of thinking. But when a system of taxation has been once adopted it is not an easy thing to change it, especially when in presence of an urgent need for money. A slight increase has been made upon tobacco, and five per cent. has been added to the costs of succession in direct heritage. But there still remains thirty millions to find, and as usual the first thought is economy. As usual, also, economy is sought in petty things, and something has been taken from an already badly-paid Judiciary, and a considerable saving has been made in forest guards—poor devils who wander about the woods for about thirty-five cents a day. This does not go far, and there is some idea of proposing to suppress the pay of Deputies, which would result in a saving of 22,000 francs per diem. But this is violently opposed by the Left, or by the Republicans. Until the meeting of the present body the representatives of the people were not paid, but under a republic it was said that this would be rendered possible to men of fortune solely, and $5 per day pay was voted. This has been slightly increased. A majority of the members of the Left are poor men, who could not manage to live at Versailles without this small sum, which pays about half the present exorbitant price of living, the rest being made up by subscription, and by other means only known to legislators. There is not a member of the Right who has not a competence. My personal opinion is—and I give it for what it may be worth—that the Deputies should have a great deal more, or nothing at all. The present sum does not suffice, and if there were no pay attached to the position, some provision would be made in advance by the friends of the Deputies. If there is a salary, it should be ample. Naturally, opinions are very much divided upon this question, and French Republicans argue that non-payment would throw the Assembly into the hands of the rich, and keep out all but men of fortune. The debatable point is whether or not this could be regarded as a misfortune for the country. As it is considered a little discourteous for the part of the Chamber which does not need pay to deprive of pay the part which does, there is little possibility of raising 22,000 francs per diem in this quarter. Some other way must be found. M. Magne has worked himself ill over this gigantic problem, and his tribulations can be appreciated by all who have ever tried to work it out, even in an amateur way.

THE NEW PRESS TAX.

The law for re-establishing the *timbre* or stamp tax upon the press will not be likely to pass without some changes, if it should pass at all. If a single *décime* is added to the tax already borne by the penny journals, they will suffer greatly, and probably all but two, the *Petit Journal* and *Petit Moniteur*, will cease publication. As no law should violate property rights, or bear unequally upon the same kind of property, it would seem as though a system of taxation should be found which would take into consideration the price of the journal. But on the other hand the Government may say that it can do no more than distribute its taxes equally, leaving the property-holder free to make his own valuation, or to sell at any price he pleases. Theoretically this looks right enough, but if the price of these journals were raised, there would be no reason for their existence. They have succeeded solely because sold for one sou; if sold for more their subscribers would take another journal. If they enlarge to meet this difficulty then their first property has been destroyed and they have to start afresh as large journals. In that case they would lose their names also, for by dropping the adjective *pétit* they would come in conflict with the large journals of the same name. Thus, it will be observed, we are forced to solve a very delicate question, and it would be a great deal easier but for that ever-present fact that money must be had in one way or another. The question will be decided after an examination of the facts, for the only point which will have any great weight is whether or not more money can be obtained by letting these small journals live than by killing them for the purpose of increasing the tax upon their contemporaries.

SUFFERING TRADES-PEOPLE.

Since I first became a resident of Paris, I have never ceased to hear complaints of hard times during the Summer, when the *grand monde* is away from the city, but it is only since the revolution that such complaints have been heard at the beginning of winter. This year they are louder than ever, and, I am afraid, with reason. Last week I took a tour among the Cameo-cutters and jewelers, in order to see the new designs, and found that very little of anything was being done. Several of the largest jewelry establishments have reduced their hands one-half, and one of the largest is doing nothing. In cameos only the finest of work is selling, and nothing but exquisite works of art can find purchasers. Hence the best artists are kept employed, while apprentices and journeymen are idle. One excuse is that the financial crisis in America has stopped all trade orders. But in the Faubourg Du Temple, where furniture is made, two-thirds of the workmen are now without work. This is always bad for Paris. The reason given for the dullness is that the Government is at Versailles, and that there are no fêtes in the city to give life to trade. The Deputies from Paris were urged to present this before the Assembly, in order to induce the President to open the Elysée Palace. This was done, but an extra credit was demanded for the purpose. After some debate, 130,000 francs were allowed. The members of the Left make a great outcry at this, and say that it is a mere drop in the bucket, but it is probable they would have cried as loudly the other way if a million had been voted. The opening of the Elysée is thus secured during the holidays, but although this does some good it is not just the thing that is wanted. There are one hundred families who formerly spent a quarter of a million a year in giving fêtes and receptions, and two hundred families who spent from seventy-five to one hundred thousand francs a year. This induced an enormous expenditure on the part of the one or two hundred friends of each family. Besides, rich foreigners were accustomed to spend very large sums here every year. The idea is to set all this once more in motion in order that Paris may profit by it. I fear that there is only one way of doing it, but as it would have the appearance of a political opinion to say what that thing is, I leave it to be divined. But this is not saying that this thing would be for the good of society in France. Under the present system the rich are adopting the excellent English custom of remaining the most of the year upon their estates. Paris loses by this, but the country gains. The cavalier treatment many foreigners receive here has taken them away from the city, and Paris has been deprived of many millions annually; but there is little use in trying to reason with a people who cannot see the sources of their prosperity. In the course of time, should the present state of things continue, the increased revenues coming from the country will balance the budget, and then the trades and commerce will be placed upon the free basis in Paris, as in London or New-York.

THE DUKE D'AUMALE.

The Duc D'Aumale conducted the trial of Marshal Bazaine in the most creditable manner, and, thanks to the distinguished Judge who was always at his elbow, he showed a knowledge of law which surprised every one. The Duke is a very highly-educated gentleman, and, in some respects, exceedingly clever. But it seems that he committed one small error. This is of little consequence, and I cite it merely as a curiosity. He signed the judgment which condemned Bazaine to death "Henri D'Orleans," instead of "Gen. D'Aumale"—that is to say, he signed as a Prince, and not as a General. In the royal records he is "Prince Henri D'Orleans;" in the army and army register he is "Gen. Duc D'Aumale." Since the person is one and the same, this may have little importance, but thereby hangs a story. Every man has the right of being tried by his peers. There being too few Marshals to form a court, Bazaine waived his right and asked for a court composed of the most ancient Generals. The oldest on the list, (since the Orleans Princes were reintegrated by M. Thiers, after twenty-two years of exile, this time being counted in their favor,) the Duc De Nemours was the oldest General. He was asked to preside over this court. "No," replied the Duke, "a Prince should deal out mercy and not condemnation; he may remit a punishment, but never give one." This was a proud reply, but the doctrine is faulty. It rests upon the theory that a Prince of the blood is not a citizen or a subject, but above the ordinary law. The Duc De Nemours (who looks precisely like the portraits of Henri IV.) is a legitimist, and not an Orleanist like the rest of his family. He believes in keeping up the dignity of those born in the purple. The next General on the list was D'Aumale, who accepted. The Duc De Nemours immediately flew to Frohsdorff to exonerate himself, and to explain to the "King" his own idea of the matter. Henri V. was painfully shocked at this degradation of the title of Prince. The excuse was that D'Aumale acted as a General simply. But by an unlucky inspiration, he signed the judgment "Henri D'Orleans," and not "Gen. D'Aumale." This was a total violation of princely traditions, and what in the world are we coming to? The last of the Bourbons was put in a state of wrath. "In all history," he cried, "we find but two instances where royal Princes have voted the death of a man. Only two Princes have put their names to such condemnations, and those two are Philippe-Egalité and Henri D'Orleans." This was very severe, for the difficulties in the family arose from the fact that Philippe-Egalité, the father of the Orleans family, one may say, voted the death of Louis XVI. This curious incident shows not only how princely traditions are fading away, but how little prospect there is of a cordial understanding between a Bourbon and a D'Orleans.

SARDOU'S NEW PLAY.

M. Sardou has just brought out another most scandalous piece. "Les Merveilleuses" is a startling piece of immorality. There is one character who comes upon the stage draped in gauze, and, although the woman is probably clothed in tights, nature has been so well imitated in every minute detail that every one believes her absolutely naked. There is a suppressed cry of "Oh!" and a startled look of confusion whenever she appears upon the stage. The aim of the piece is to show the follies of the Directory, and it is no excuse that this piece of apparent nudity is driven away and ducked in the fountain. M. Sardou pretends to picture the costume of the time with fidelity, but he has a dozen different styles of ladies' hats. These ladies were not guided by fashion at that time. The piece is a piece of folly, and, to my mind, more pernicious than the "Liqueur d'Or," just suppressed. Let me hasten to say that this was not suppressed for the obscenity in it, but because the actors made use of obscenities which had been cut out by the censure.

CARNIVAL OF THE ARION SOCIETY.

The Arion Singing Society gave their first carnival for the present year last evening, at their rooms, No. 21 St. Mark's place. The reception hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion. On one side of the hall stood a reading-desk, built in the form of an open book, on the back of which were the words "Arion Society." Directly opposite was a stage surmounted by a canopy of red silk, supporting the figure of Arion on a dolphin—the insigma of the society. At the back of the stage was a scene representing the rising sun. On the platform were chairs for eleven people, a bottle of wine and glasses being placed on the table before each. In the centre of the line of bottles stood an immense flagon. At 9 o'clock a large crowd had assembled and the carnival began. Mr. Buchheister, in the costume of the English Judiciary was escorted to his place in the centre of the stage. After reading a humorous opening address he ordered the "chain-gang" to be brought in. Ten men in striped costume, representing Walworth, Stokes, Genet, and others, were arraigned before the bar of justice. The judge then administered a reprimand to each man, who seated themselves on either side of the judicial chair. The judge then threw off his ermine and appeared as "Boss" Tweed, remarking that he would now sentence himself to twelve years' imprisonment, and jocosely asked Genet "Why he did not run when he had the chance?" This concluded the performances on the stage. A song entitled "Welcome" by the society followed, in which the entire audience joined. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Neumann, Borenski, Van Bau and Beninger, interspersed by music by Bitzel's Band and songs by the members of the society. This part of the programme was continued until a late hour. One of the rules adopted by the society was that every gentleman, on entering the hall, should wear the regulation hat, a figure of the Dolphin of the society, during the entertainment. As this rule was strictly adhered to, the hall presented a novel sight.

DANGEROUS STABBING AFFRAY.

At a late hour on Friday night a quarrel occurred in the tenement-house No. 207 West Twenty-sixth street, between Hannah Cavanagh and Eliza Porter, both residents of the house, during which Hannah stabbed Eliza in the back with a knife, inflicting a dangerous wound. The wounded woman was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and her assailant escaped and has thus far eluded arrest.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

The movement of the down-town pastors in reference to the Week of Prayer was attended with great success. Though the weather was most inclement, large congregations assembled in all of the following churches: Church of Strangers, Spring Street Presbyterian, MacDougal Street Baptist, Greene Street Methodist Episcopal, and Canal Street Presbyterian. The attendance increased each evening until Friday, when the last-named church was full to overflowing. Several interesting conversions took place. While the meetings were informal and open to all, effective and appropriate addresses were delivered during the week by the pastors of those churches. The daily noon prayer-meeting was also largely attended, and the exercises were of a very lively and interesting nature.

A SINGULAR DIVORCE CASE.

Some twelve years ago John C. Zahrt, a German, became acquainted with a countrywoman, in a lager-beer saloon in Brooklyn. It was suggested by some of their friends who were present that it would be a good thing for them to marry. Zahrt approved of the suggestion, and then and there offered his hand to the woman, who accepted him on the spot. They shook hands over the bargain, and agreed to get married. From that evening they lived together, as man and wife, for nearly twelve years, and five children, three of which are now living, were born to them. They were known as Mr. and Mrs. Zahrt, and she was introduced by him into the society which they frequented as his wife. She also made her deposits in the Dime Savings Bank under the name of Mrs. Zahrt, and the children all have the patronymic of their father. It seems, though, that throughout all this time the woman was not satisfied with the condition of affairs, and repeatedly and urgently entreated the man to fulfill his promise, by having the marriage service performed. He, however, did not seem to care much about the matter, and put her off, from time to time, with frivolous and trivial excuses. His refusal to comply with the solemn agreement he had made with her, and other acts on his part, caused a feeling of coldness on her side that eventually led to their separation, which occurred in the Spring of 1873. In August of the same year she was legally married to another man, with whom she has lived ever since. Zahrt made no opposition to the marriage at the time, and the woman, knowing that no ceremony had been performed at the time of her first agreement to live with Zahrt as his wife thought there was no reason why she should not enter into another engagement. Shortly after she married, Zahrt applied for a divorce before the law, on the ground of adultery on her part, alleging that she was his wife. The question is, therefore, whether they were married or not. They both agree as to the facts stated, but both give them a different interpretation. He alleges that there was a marriage because they agreed to do so in the presence of witnesses, and lived together as man and wife afterward. This, he contends, constituted a marriage *in presenti*. She avers that she did not so consider it; that she understood it differently, and regarded it as a marriage *in futuro*, and that as he would not fulfill his promise, she felt herself at liberty to marry whomsoever she chose. This case came up in Brooklyn, on Friday last, before Judge McCue, and is perhaps the only one on record of its kind, as the counsel on both sides have failed to find any precedent for it in the books of either England or the United States. If decided against the woman she will be branded as an adulteress and a bigamist, and be liable to be punished by the law; and if in her favor, it will illegitimize her children. Judge McCue now has the papers in the case under examination, and his decision is looked for with interest.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

Eighty-three applications for licenses were made to the Excise Commissioners last week, for which $4,690 was received. Twenty-seven applications were made on Jan. 5, amount received $1,700; twelve applications on Jan. 6, amount $710; eleven applications on Jan. 7, amount $680; twenty applications on Jan. 8, amount $810; seven applications on Jan. 9, amount $470; six applications on Jan. 10, amount $320. Total number of applications since June, 1873, 7,038. Total amount received for same, $530,626 04. Fifty-four licenses were issued during the week, and one refused. Seventy-two additional names have been handed to the council of the board for prosecution for non-payment of licences.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

The following table shows the number of persons accommodated with lodgings at the various station-houses in this City during the past week:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Saturday, Jan. 3	710	214	924
Sunday, Jan. 4	808	251	1,049
Monday, Jan. 5	751	220	971
Tuesday, Jan. 6	847	242	1,080
Wednesday, Jan. 7	812	203	1,015
Thursday, Jan. 8	813	242	1,055
Friday, Jan. 9	816	239	1,055
Total	5,557	1,611	7,168

Of the total number of lodgers 4,821 are reported as "habituals." The figures show an increase of 275 in the total number of lodgers over last week.

Giesler & Co.

"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by PURDY & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS.—Roofs repaired with Glines' Slate Roofing Paint, and warranted for three years. Send for testimonials or call at office, No. 6 Cedar street, for full particulars. New-York Slate Roofing Company.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts (Lemon, Vanilla, &c.) are growing in public favor."—ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY & Co., No. 744 Broadway, New-York, sell for $3 the best "Elastic Truss" ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

The Best and Surest Remedy in the World for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and, by giving quiet sleep to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Everything in Homeopathy,

At HUMPHREYS', Nos. 562 and 817 Broadway. Books, family medicine chests, veterinary medicines, homeopathic tinctures, triturations, dilutions, pellets, arnica, sugar of milk, Humphreys' witch hazel, &c., &c. Everything in every style and variety in homeopathy.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

JACKSON—LUCKINS.—Jan. 7, by Rev. Dr. Harris, at the residence of the bride's parents, HERBERT HENRY JACKSON, late of Coleford, England, to MARY LOUISA LUCKINS, of Astoria, Long Island City.

SANFORD—CECIL.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 8, at the Collegiate R. D. Church, corner 5th av. and 48th st., by Rev. Dr. Armitage, SAMUEL S. SANFORD, of Bridgeport, Conn., and KATE CECIL, daughter of George Cecil, of this City.

DIED.

BIGELOW.—Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 10, 1874, MOSES BIGELOW, in the 74th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUMMINGS.—On Friday evening, Jan. 9, of scarlet fever, BELLE GROVES, only daughter of George L. and Annie F. Cummings, aged 4 years, 9 months, and 15 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 415 West 34th st., this day, (Sunday,) Jan. 11, at 2 P. M.

CROXSON.—Dec. 31, at Nassau, N. P., JAMES W. CROXSON.

Funeral at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 12th, from his late residence, No. 405 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

DUNLAP.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, WILLIAM DUNLAP, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 211 East 120th st., Monday, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

FRASER.—On Saturday, Jan. 10, 1874, at her residence, No. 50 West 46th st., CLARA BIGELOW FRASER, relict of Joseph Fraser.

Notice of funeral in Monday's paper.

HOWLAND.—On Saturday, Jan. 10, MARY MILLER, eldest daughter of Henry E. and Louise M. Howland, aged 6 years and 6 months.

The remains will be taken to Walpole, N. H.

ODELL.—On Thursday, Jan. 8, 1874, GEORGE W., eldest son of A. J. Odell, in the 29th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 238 East 60th st., on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 1:30 P. M.

ORSER.—On Friday, 9th inst., of scarlet fever, CHAS. H. ORSER, only son of Margaret Lawrence and the late John Orser, late Sheriff of New-York City, aged 16 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 11th inst. Take 9 A. M. train from foot of Chambers st.

RUDDEROW.—At his residence, Jersey City Heights, Jan. 9, JOHN RUDDEROW, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also those of his son, Edward S. Rudderow, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. John's Church, Summit av., Jersey City Heights, on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

TOWNSEND.—At No. 211 West 14th st., Jan. 8, in the 65th year of his age, JOHN FONDEY TOWNSEND, M. D., only son of the late Charles De Kay Townsend, M. D., of Albany.

Relatives, friends, and members of the medical profession are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Annunciation, West 14th st., near 7th av., on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 2:30 P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

WHITNEY.—Jan. 8, 1874, at Avon Springs, BELL, youngest daughter of James W. and A. Maria Whitney, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARRIS' "P. P." WHISKIES, "OLD Maize," "Bourbon," and "Rye." Ten thousand dollars challenge to any one producing liquors, perfectly pure, except by the process of redistillation in vacuo at 85° Fahrenheit, employed by OLIVER & HARRIS COMPANY, No. 541 Hudson st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADA S. BADGER, OF BOSTON, IS MISSING, and, if living, is undoubtedly insane. She left Fall River, on steamer Newport, Tuesday evening, Jan. 6, intending to drown herself, since which time no certain clue is obtained. All passengers on said boat, particularly two ladies who sat up late in lower cabin, are besought to send their names to the undersigned, that her photograph may be sent them for identification.

ALL PAPERS PLEASE COPY AND NOTICE.

Age, 38; height, 5 feet 6½ inches; spare form, large blue eyes, light brown hair, tinged with gray, natural curls all round; intellectual, pale face, high forehead, fine teeth; black velvet hat, dark-blue water-proof, over wine-colored dress, trimmed with black; fine underclothing, cloth shoes.

All information of her, dead or alive, will be properly rewarded if sent to G. HAVEN PUTNAM, No. 54 East 23d st., New-York, or WILLIAM W. BADGER, No. 192 Broadway.

FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, sale of a valuable and choice collection of standard and illustrated works, best English editions; also, many law books. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

The MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ETHNOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHYSIOGNOMY, and Psychology in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; $3 a year. With SCIENCE OF HEALTH, $2. Both sent a year for $4 50, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

ADAMS HOUSE, BOSTON.—GREAT REDUCTION of prices at this hotel. Transient board, $2 50 per day. Single persons requiring a double room will be charged extra. D. CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER will keep the teeth clean and white, and prevent decay. Sold by druggists. 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

$10.000 REWARD.—SEE HARRIS' ADvertisement. Redistillation in vacuo.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC!—"AIDA," BY C. WELS, 75c.; "Chant De Guerre," GOTTSCHALK, $1; "New-Year's Galop," ARONSON, 30c.; "Christmas Bells," WILSON, 50c.; "Fille De Mme. Augot," Lancers and Galop, 35c. each; "Spring, Gentle Spring," Waltz, 30c.; "Invincible Galop," SIMMONS, 40c.; "Sing, Sweet Bird," GANZ, 40c.; "Sea Swallows," GABRIEL, 40c.; "Looking Forward," ARTHUR SULLIVAN, 50c. Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

POLITICAL.

MASS-MEETING.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

At a meeting called by over 400 citizens of the Twenty-first Assembly District, irrespective of PARTY, on Saturday evening, Jan. 10, 1874, at the Hall, No. 2,279 3d av.,

JAMES H. SULLIVAN,

was unanimously nominated as a Member of Assembly for said district.

WILLIAM DUNNING, Chairman.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held for delegates to the Assembly Convention, at Lincoln Hall, corner of 3d av. and 116th st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1874. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock. WILLIAM HAW, JR., President.

BENJAMIN PAGE, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COOPER UNION.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.,

WILL PREACH

SUNDAY EVENING, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

SEATS FREE.

GRACE CHAPEL—SEATS FREE, 23D ST., EAST of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. In the evening, lecture in the course on "Soldiers and Servants of Christ unto Life's End." Subject—"George Herbert," with readings.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

SERVICES, SUNDAY, JAN. 11.

Bible Class by Dr. Thomson, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Service of Song at 7:30 in the Evening.

Address by Rev. E. H. GILMAN.

Young Men's meetings for prayer are on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock; Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Daily Union prayer-meeting at 3:30 o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Morning, first of a series of sermons on the person of Christ. Subject—"The Character of Christ." Afternoon, the usual choral service. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH st., Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum at 2:30 P. M.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st.—Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, will preach Jan. 11, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Prodigal's Return." Rev. A. P. Putman, of Brooklyn, will preach in the morning at 10:45 o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, EAST 25th st., near Madison av.—There will be an evening service in this church every Sunday, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. To meet the wishes of those who find in a higher order of church music a help to greater devotion, the selections for the evening service will be from the most approved composers, and rendered by all the admitted talent included in the choir of this church, together with such assistance as they may from time to time require.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st.—Rev. George H. Hepworth preaches to-day. Morning subject—"The Work a Christian Church can do in New-York." Evening subject—"The Necessity of Regeneration." Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—On Sunday, R. T. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach. Morning Subject—"Birth of Moses." Evening Subject—"Instruction to Inquirers." All, rich and poor, are cordially invited to attend. Galleries free.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Divine service by the Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., in the morning at 10:30 and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 35TH ST.—Morning prayer, 10:30; evening prayer (seats free,) Sermon on "Third Commandment," 3:30. Evening prayer, lecture on "The Mendicant Orders." Rector officiates at each service.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the Hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45. Evening, special lecture; subject—"History of the Great Hope."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., CORner 34th st.—Rev. Henry Powers will preach morning and evening. Subjects—"The Soul's Content" and "Sale of the Soul." Seats free.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church.—Service and sermon in French by Rev. C. Miel, 3:30 o'clock. Church of the Holy Savior, 25th st., between Madison square and 4th av.

GREAT SUNDAY-SCHOOL MEETING.

The BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION hold their next meeting on MONDAY EVENING next in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st. Subject—"Our National Sunday-school Work." Addresses by Rev. James Waters, of New-York; Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Brooklyn, and Rev. John Peddie, of Philadelphia.

GEN. CLINTON B. FISK WILL SPEAK AND Philip Phillips will sing at Morning Star Mission, No. 169 West 26th st. at 2:30 P. M. Admission free. Collection will be taken for mission.

HOW IS IT?—S. S. SNOW, CONCERNING whom so much evil has been spoken, because of the truths which he teaches, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Subject—"Is Christ's Second Coming Personal or Spiritual."

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Week of Prayer." The Pastor's Bible Class, free to all, meets at 3:30 o'clock.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th av. and 31st st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter, 10:30 A. M.; subject—"Thy Kingdom Come;" and in the evening at 7:30 P. M.; Subject—"The Uses of Religion."

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—BISHop Cummins will preach on Sunday morning, Jan. 11, at Steinway Hall at 10:30 o'clock, and on Sunday evening at Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 7:30 o'clock. Prayer-books can be obtained at Gurley's, Dalton's, and other book-stores.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at close of evening service.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. in the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Seats free. The public welcome.

REV. C. D. FOSS, D. D., WILL PREACH AT 10:30 A. M., and Rev. J. F. McClelland at 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Divine service in the English language Sunday at 11 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

SERMONS FOR THE PEOPLE.

SERMONS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Universalist clergymen of New-York and vicinity will hold public religious services in the large hall of the Cooper Union, every Sunday afternoon, until further notice. Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., will preach this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY ST., NEAR Macdougal, Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—Services on Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7:30 o'clock P. M.

THE CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st.—Open Sunday evening, Jan. 11, at 7:30 P. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Weston. Morning service and Holy Communion at 10:30 A. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTION ASSOCIATIAN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The ANNUAL ELECTION for four DIRECTORS will take place in the RECEPTION-ROOM, MONDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock, and 7 and 9 o'clock.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL.—10 A. M.

4000	Western Union..	80
300	do	79⅞
1500	do	79¾
2000	do	79½
1000	do	79⅝
100	do........c.	79½
100	do	79⅜
400	do	79½
1000	do	79¼
100	do........c.	79¼
1300	do	79⅜
600	do	79¼
200	do	79⅛
600	do	78⅞
400	do	79
800	do	79⅛
300	do	79¼
900	do	79⅛
600	Pacific Mail	44
300	do........c.	43⅞
100	do	43⅝
900	do	43½
100	do........c.	43¼
1300	do	43⅜
100	do........c.	43⅜
1600	Lake Shore	83
2000	do	83⅛
2000	do........c.	83
1100	do	82⅞
800	do.......s3.	82⅞
600	do	82¾
800	do........c.	82⅞
200	do........c.	82⅞
600	do.......b3.	83
800	do	83
800	Tol. & Wab.	54½
1500	do	54¼
800	do	54⅜
100	do.....b10.	54½
600	Union Pacific	33¼
200	do	33
3200	do	33⅛
1800	do........c.	33
1500	do	32⅞
1700	do	33
800	do........c.	33
1300	do	33⅛
200	do.......s3.	33
800	do.......b3.	33⅛
500	do........c.	33⅛
1000	do.......b3.	33¼
500	do.......b3.	33⅜
200	Rock Island	104¾
100	St. L. & Iron M...	55
300	North-western Pf.	73½
100	do.......s3.	73½
100	North-western	62¼
100	do	62⅛
300	do	62
100	do	61⅞
1000	do	61¾
400	do	61⅞
100	do	61⅝
200	do	61½
500	do	61¼
100	Atlantic & Pac. Pf.	14¾
100	do.......s3.	14⅝
800	St. Paul	49¾
400	do	49⅝
700	do	49½
1000	do	49¼
300	do	49⅛
450	do	49
200	do.......s3.	49⅛
100	do.......s3.	49
300	do	49⅛
1600	do	49¼
900	Ohio & Miss.	36
600	do	35⅞
300	do	35¾
200	do	35½
200	do	35¼
1800	do	34⅞
1200	do	34¾
700	do........c.	34¾
200	do	34⅝
700	do	34¾
600	do.......b3.	34⅞
400	do	34¾
100	C., C. & I. C.	30½
100	do	30⅝
600	do.......s3.	30½
300	do........c.	30½
400	do	30⅝
100	do.......b3.	30¾
100	Panama	115½
100	Han. & St. J.	31¼
200	do	31
100	do.......b3.	31
100	do	30⅞
200	do	31
200	do	31⅛
100	do	30¼
200	do........c.	31¼
200	do	31⅜
900	N. Y. C. & H.	101⅛
300	do	101
400	do	100⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81......12.	116⅝
13,000	do....b. c.	116¾
11,000	do	116½
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62......12.	113¾
7,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117¼
4,000	do....b. c.	117½
200	do..small.	116½
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	116¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65......b. c.	116¼
7,000	do......12.	116¼
16,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '68.	116¾
$15,000	U.S. 6s, Cur. 12.	114½
5,000	do......s5.	116¼
8,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67......b3.	116½
31,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.	116
1,000	do...12. c.	115⅞
10,000	do.....s3.	116
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64......12.	116
1,500	do	115¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	112¼
14,000	do.....12.	112⅞
6,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C. 12.	113½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Missouri 6s...	92½
10,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is......b. c.	90
10,000	Tenn. 6s, old..	79½
5,000	do	79¾
10,000	do	79⅞
5,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	79½
2,000	Erie 3d Mort'g.	99
1,000	Mich. Cen., 7s.	93
1,000	C. Painsv'e & Ash., new	94
5,000	Lake Shore Dividend bonds.	93[illegible]
1,000	Cen. Pac. Gold bonds	95½
8,000	Union Pac. R. R 1st Mortgage..	83¾
10,000	do	83⅞
28,000	do	84
5,000	Union Pacific 7s, Land Grants.	77¾
13,000	do	77½
5,000	Union Pacific 10s, Income...	74⅞
72,000	do	75
7,000	do	75¼
5,000	Iowa Midland 1st Mort.	90
5,000	C. & N. W'n C. C. G. bs.	84¾
53,000	do	84⅝
1,000	do.....b. c.	84½
2,000	Chic. N.W. Con.	91
1,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv	85
500	Morris & Essex 2d	100
1,000	Ches. & Ohio 1st	56
6,000	do	57
1,000	Chicago & Alton 1st	103
1,000	O. & M. C. S.F...	92
2,000	do	91¾
2,000	do	91⅝
1,000	Mil. & St. P. C. & M. Div.	80¼
17,000	Col. C. & Ind. Cen. 1st	85
2,000	Nashville & Decatur 1st	85
3,000	Boston H. & Erie 1st.	28½
2,000	Boston H. & Erie G'd	35
500	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago 1st	104
4,000	do	104½
7,000	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chicago 3d	94
2,000	Louis'v & Nash. con., '98	87
2,000	W. U. Tel.. 7s.	94
25	Imp. & T. Bank	190
45	Park Bank	130
30	Fourth Nat. Bank	100
50	B'nk'rs' & Brokers' Ass'n	80
200	Con. Coal	49½
100	do......b. c. c.	49½
200	Quick. Min. Co. b. c.	29½
200	do	29¾
200	Quick. Pref'd.	33¾
100	do......b. c.	34
10	Wells Fargo Ex..	70
10	Adams Ex.	92½
10	Clev & Pitts R. G.	86¾
20	Mich. Cen. R. R. b. c.	82
1200	W. U. Tel...b. c.	79⅛
100	do	79¼
300	do	79⅛
300	do......s3	79
990	do	79⅛
1,300	do	79
800	do........c.	78⅞
800	do......b3	79
400	do	79
1000	do	79⅛
100	do......b3.	75¼
400	do......s3.	79
200	do	79
1100	do	78⅞
100	Canton Co.	76½
200	Pac. Mail S. S. Co. b. c. b3	43⅜
100	do......s3.	43⅛
900	do	43¼
300	do	43⅜
12	U. S. Express	71½
20	do	71⅜
25	do	71¼
100	do	71
600	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	100⅞
100	do	101
100	do........c.	101
1000	do	100⅞
200	Harlem......b. c.	120½
100	do	121
100	Erie Railway	47⅝
100	do......b. c.	47¾
100	do	47⅞
100	Tol., W. & W. b. c. b30.	54½
600	do........c.	54⅜
800	do	54⅜
700	do	54¼
200	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	83
100	do........c.	82⅞
200	do......b3.	82⅞
600	do......b3.	83
1000	do	83⅛
300	do......b3.	83¼
500	do......s3.	83¼
100	do......b3.	83
100	do	82⅞
500	do	83
1800	Un. Pac. b. c. b3.	33¼
1600	do......b3.	33⅜
900	do........c.	33⅜
1500	do	33⅜
2500	do......b3.	33½
5600	do	33½
200	do......s10.	33⅝
100	do........c.	32½
200	do......s3.	32½
600	do	33⅜
100	C. & R. I....b. c.	104¾
100	C. & N. W...b. c.	61⅜
100	do	61½
25	do	61¾
300	do	61⅝
100	do	61½
200	C. & N. W. Pf. b3.	74
100	do......b. c.	73¾
100	do	74
100	do	73
100	B., H. & E...b. c.	3¼
100	St. L. & I. M..b. c.	55
18	D., L. & W..b. c.	100
40	do	99⅞
100	Alton & T. H.	15½
300	do......b. c.	15
100	Atl. & P. Pf..b. c.	14¾
50	N.Y., N.H. & H. b. c.	128
200	M. & St. P..b. c.	49⅛
300	do......b3.	49
700	do	49
100	do......b10.	49⅛
100	do......b3.	49⅛
400	do	49⅛
500	do........c.	49
1700	do	49
100	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	72½
100	do	72⅝
100	do......b. c.	72½
10	do	73
100	Morris & Essex...	91½
26	Chic., B. & Quin.	101½
100	St.L., K.C. & N.Pf., b. c.	31½
100	DuB. & S. C.	56
100	Pac. R. of Mo.	32¾
100	do......b5.	33
300	H. & St. J..b. c.	31½
300	do........c.	31½
200	do......b3.	31⅝
300	do	31⅝
100	do......b10.	31¾
100	H. & St. J. Pf. b. c.	41
100	Ohio & Miss.	34¾
800	do......b. c.	34¾
600	do	34⅞
550	do	34⅝
500	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	30¾
100	do	30⅝
100	do	30¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100	West. Un. T...b3.	79
100	do......s3.	78⅞
800	do	78⅞
200	do	79
500	do	79⅛
1100	do	79¼
1000	do	79½
700	do	79⅜
2600	do	79¼
400	do......s3.	79⅛
1300	do	79⅜
400	do......b3.	79⅜
200	do........c.	79
300	do	79⅛
100	Erie......b10.	48
5	Panama	115
300	N. Y. C. & Hud.	100¾
100	do......s3.	100⅞
100	do......b3.	101
200	do	101
8	do	100½
100	do	101⅛
200	do	101
500	do......s3.	101⅛
1900	do	101⅛
660	do	101¼
1000	do	101⅜
2300	do	101½
200	do......b3.	101⅝
800	do	101⅝
300	do......s30.	101⅜
200	do......s30.	101¼
100	do......s60.	101⅜
500	do......s3.	101½
700	do	101½
300	do......b3.	101⅝
100	Pacific Mail...b3.	43½
100	do	43¼
700	do	43
1000	do	43⅛
600	do......b3.	43¼
300	do	43¼
200	do	43⅜
1400	do	43½
100	North-western...	61¼
100	do......s3.	61¼
100	do........c.	61⅜
200	do......b3.	61⅜
100	do	61⅝
200	do	61⅞
100	Lake Shore...s3.	83
100	do	83⅛
300	do	83¼
300	do	83⅛
200	do......s3.	83
800	do	83
700	do......s3.	83¼
1000	do	83⅜
600	do......b3.	83½
50	do	83¼
300	do......s3.	83⅜
900	do	83⅜
100	do......b3.	83⅜
600	do......b3.	83½
800	do	83½
200	do	83⅝
200	do......b3.	83¾
1000	do	83¾
400	do......b3.	83⅞
300	Rock Island	104⅞
200	N. W. Pf.......s3.	73½
300	do	73½
200	do	73⅝
500	Un. Pacific....b3.	33⅜
400	do........c.	33¼
1700	do	33⅜
300	do......s3.	33¼
100	do......s3.	33⅜
1400	do......b3.	33½
900	do	33½
1000	do	33⅝
1000	do......s3.	33⅝
1200	do......b3.	33¾
800	do......b3.	33⅞
1200	do	33⅞
3300	do	33¾
2100	do	33⅝
600	Han. & St. Jo.	32
100	do	32¼
100	do	32⅜
300	do	32½
100	do	32⅜
100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf..	41¼
400	do	41
100	do	41¼
100	do	41⅞
200	do	42
100	St. Paul......s3.	49
100	do	49⅛
50	do	48⅞
100	do	49
500	do	49¼
100	do......b10.	49¼
500	do	49⅛
400	do......b3.	49¼
25	do	49½
300	do	49¼
200	do	49⅜
100	St. Paul Pf.	72¾
200	Tol. & Wab.	54⅛
300	do	54
600	do	54⅛
1000	do	54¼
1300	do	54⅜
1100	do	54½
700	Bos., H. & E..b3.	3⅜
700	Ohio & Miss.	34½
400	do	34⅝
100	do	34¾
1000	do	34⅞
1700	do......b3.	35
200	do......b10.	35
500	do	35
2000	do	35⅛
2800	do......b3.	35¼
1400	do	35⅜
700	Del., L. & W.	99¾
300	C., C. & I. C...b3.	30⅞
50	do	30¾
300	do......b3.	31
400	do	31
100	do......b10.	31
100	do......b30.	31¼
100	do......b3.	31⅛
100	Atl. & Pac. Pf.	14⅞
100	Central Pacific	71
200	Pac. R. of Mo.	33
700	do	32

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$18,000	C., C., C & Ind. 1st	101
2,000	do	100¾
18	Penn. Coal...b. c.	270
2000	West. U. T...b. c.	79¼
1800	do	79⅛
1600	do	79
200	do........c.	78⅞
300	do	79
100	Canton Co.	76½
100	Md. Coal Co.	22
100	Quick. Mining	30
100	Quicksilver Pf.	34
200	Pacific Mail..b. c.	43½
100	do	43¼
500	N.Y.C. & H..b. c.	101⅝
1200	do	101½
10	Erie......b. c.	50
200	Harlem	121¼
100	do.....b. c.	121
100	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	61¾
25	N. J. Cen......b. c.	99¾
50	L. S. & M. S.	83½
300	do.....b. c.	83¾
400	do	83⅝
300	do	83½
100	do	83⅝
1500	Un. Pac.....b. c.	33⅝
100	do......b10.	33¾
100	Mil. & St. P..b. c.	49⅛
100	do	49⅛
300	Chi. & R. I...b. c.	104⅞
100	T., W. & W..b. c.	54¼
100	do......s3.	54⅛
400	do	54⅛
500	do	54
400	do	53⅞
400	Del., L. & W.	99⅞
100	Alton & T. H.	15
400	Han. & S. J..b. c.	32¼
700	do	32⅜
25	Han. & St. Jo. Pf..	40¾
100	St. L. & I. M.	54½
40	Morris & Essex.	92
100	do	91¾
200	Atl. & P. Pf..b. c.	14¾
300	Ohio & M....b. c.	35⅜
800	do	35¼
500	do	35⅛
800	do	35
400	do	34⅞
300	C., C. & I. C..b. c. s3.	31
100	do	30¾
300	do	30⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$45,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67	116⅜
100	Con. Coal	49½
20	American Exp....	59⅞
40	Adams Express..	93½
400	do	93
100	Maryland Coal...	21¼
100	do	21
100	Panama	115⅞
100	Bos., H. & E.	3⅜
500	Lake Shore	83⅜
35	do	83¾
100	do......b3.	83½
1300	do	83¼
100	do	83⅜
100	do	83½
200	do	83⅜
200	do........c.	83¼
20	N. Y. C. & Hud...	101½
400	do......s3.	101
100	do	101⅛
900	do	101¼
100	do......b3.	101⅜
100	do......b10.	101½
400	do......b3.	101½
300	do	101½
700	po	101⅜
500	do	101¼
600	do	101⅛
100	West. Union..b3.	79
100	do	78⅞
100	do......b3.	78⅞
600	do	78¾
300	do	78⅝
1100	do	78½
1000	do	78¼
1500	do	78
600	do	77⅞
600	do	78
400	do	78⅛
1500	do	78¼
100	do........c.	78⅛
900	do	78⅜
100	do......b3.	78½
200	do	78½
600	do	78⅜
400	do	78¼
600	do	78⅛
200	do......s3.	78⅛
100	do	78¼
600	do	78⅜
300	do......s3.	78⅜
100	do......b3.	78½
200	do	78¼
1400	do	78⅜
200	do	78½
700	do......s3.	76⅜
300	do	78¼
1700	do	78⅜
200	do	78½
800	do......b3.	78½
50	do	78⅝
800	do	78⅜
700	do	78¼
1100	do	78⅜
200	do......b3.	78⅜
400	North-western.c.	61¼
400	do	61⅜
200	do......b3.	61⅜
100	do	61½
200	do	61⅜
600	do	61¼
500	do......b3.	61⅜
200	do	61½
100	do	61⅜
200	do	61¼
100	N. W. Pref...s3.	73½
200	do	73½
600	Pacific Mail	43⅛
400	do......s3.	43
600	do	43¼
300	do........c.	43⅛
300	do......b3.	43¼
100	do	43⅜
400	do......s3.	43¼
200	do	43¼
200	do......s3.	43⅛
200	do	43⅜
400	do	43½
200	do......b3.	43⅜
2000	do	43⅜
100	Rock Island	104⅞
100	do......s3.	104¾
100	do	104¾
300	Lake Shore	83⅜
500	do	83½
600	do	83⅜
1100	do	83¼
500	do	83⅛
1700	do	83
500	Tol. & Wab...b3.	54
100	do......b3.	54⅛
700	do	54
100	do	54¼
200	do......b3.	54¼
100	do	54⅛
200	do	54
300	do	53⅞
500	do	53¾
100	Union Pacific	33½
100	do........c.	33⅜
100	do	33⅜
1100	do......b3.	33½
500	do......s3.	33½
2000	do	33½
700	do	33⅜
1700	do......b3.	33½
3300	do	33½
500	do......b3.	33⅜
1500	do	33⅜
300	do......s3.	33¼
200	do......b3.	33⅜
100	C., C. & I. C..b10.	30⅞
100	do	30¾
100	do......s3.	30⅞
1700	do	31
500	no......b3.	31
600	do......s3.	31
1200	do	31⅛
100	Atl. & Pac. Pref..	14⅞
300	St. Paul	49
200	do	48⅞
100	do	48¾
1000	do	48½
100	do	48⅜
300	do	48½
100	do......s3.	48½
800	do	48¾
200	do	48⅝
700	do	48⅞
400	do	48¾
100	do......b10.	48⅞
800	do	48⅝
100	Han. & St. Jos....	32¼
100	do	32⅛
400	do	32
100	do	31¾
200	do......b3.	32¼
50	do	32½
200	do	32⅛
500	do......b3.	32¼
100	do	32⅜
600	do......b3.	32⅜
100	Han. & St. J. Pf. b3.	42
10	Chic. & Alton	109½
31	Chic. & Alton Pf.	112
600	Ohio & Miss.	35
600	do	35⅛
900	do......s3.	35
1800	do	35¼
1300	do	35⅜
100	do......s3.	35⅜
900	do......b3.	35½
2300	do	35½
100	do......s3.	35⅜
300	do...u. r. c.	35½
800	do	35⅝
200	do	35½
800	do......s3.	35⅜
400	do	35⅜

SATURDAY, Jan. 10—P. M.

On the Weekly Bank Averages this afternoon there is the further large accession to the Deposit line, including County Bank balances, of $14,268,500. Of this sum $4,504,000 comes from the proceeds of new Loans by the Banks; $4,283,500 from Gold Notes, and $4,468,500 from Greenbacks.

The total of Greenbacks now held in Bank is $50,926,600, equal to 25½ ℘ cent. on the Deposit line of $219,668,000.

The total of Gold Notes is $32,679,100, and of Greenbacks and Gold Notes together $83,605,700, equal to 34 ℘ cent., the lines of Deposit and Circulation aggregating $246,837,300.

The Loan and Discount Average now stands $265,640,000 on a combined Banking Capital of $86,501,300.

Money left off easy to the Brokers at 7 ℘ cent. The mercantile demand at Bank at 7 ℘ cent. is pretty liberally met, where dealers have claims on the Bank. The street rates on very choice Merchant paper are 7@9 ℘ cent.

The Gold sales advanced to-day to 112 ℘ cent., returning to 111¾ ℘ cent., and the rise in Exchange yesterday to $4 83½ to the £ Sterling on London was well maintained. These rates for Gold and Bills carried up the Public Funds to 116¾@116⅞ for the 1867s, Ex Coupon. The demand for first-class Railroad Mortgages was also strengthened from this and other causes favorably affecting the market. The speculation on the Share list was continued from Friday night, and another large business was done at strong and generally advancing prices.

Closing Quotations—JAN. 10.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	112¼	112½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	116¼	116½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116⅝	116⅞
American Gold	111¾	111¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 83½	$4 83½
New-York Central and Hudson	101	101⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	104¾	104⅝
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¼
St. Paul Common	49½	48¾
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅝	35½
Western Union	79	78⅜
Union Pacific	32⅞	33¼
Lake Shore	82¾	83⅛
Toledo and Wabash	54¼	53¾
Harlem	120	120½
North-west	61¾	61¼
North-west Preferred	73	73¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	30½	31⅛
Adams Express	93½	93¼
United States Express	70¾	71¼
Wells-Fargo Express	69½	69½
American Express	59½	59½
Delaware and Lackawanna	99⅞	100
Central New-Jersey	99¾	100
Panama	115½	115¾
St. Paul Preferred	73	73
Atlantic and Pacific	14¾	14⅞

The closing on the Share list was not so strong as the best sales of the day, but the temper of the market was firm. The price of Gold 111¾ ℘ cent. steady.

The Sub-Treasury took in $600,000 Gold for Customs yesterday, and $349,000 to-day, making $2,263,400 at New-York for the week. The amount of Gold or Gold Notes paid out during the week for Interest on the Public Debt is $3,239,000, and in redemption of the Principal of the Debt, $3,211,000.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ℘ ct. reg., '81	116⅝
6 ℘ ct. coup, '81	117¼
5-20 reg., '62	113
5-20 coup., '62	114
5-20 reg., '64	114
5-20 coup., '64	115¾
5-20 reg., '65	115¼
5-20 coup., '65	116½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	115¼
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	116
5-20 reg., '67	116⅜
5-20 coup., '67	116⅞
5-20 reg., '68	115½
5-20 coup., '68	116¼
10-40 registered	112¼
10-40 coupon	113½
5s, coup., '81	112½
6s, currency	114½

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	86
Erie 1st, Extended	102
Erie 1st, Indorsed	96
Erie 2d 7s, '79	99½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	98⅝
Erie 4th 7s, '80	95
Erie 5th 7s, '88	90
Long Dock Bonds	93
Hud. 7s, 2d, S. F. '55	102
Hud. 7s, 3d, 7s, '75	99
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bds	96
M. C. Con. 7s, 1902	92⅝
M. C. 1st, 8s, '82	109
C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st	109½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c., 2d	96
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	102¼
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	100
Cleve. & T. new Bds	95
Cleve., P. & A. old Bds	96
C., P. & A. new Bds	94
Det., Mon. & T. Bds	98⅝
Buff. & E. new Bds	92
Lake Shore Div. Bds	93
L. S. Con. Coup. Bds	96
L. S. Con. Reg. Bds.	97
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds	95⅝
C. P. State Aid Bds	102
West. Pacific Bds	86
U. Pacific 1st Bds	83⅞
U. P. Land Grant 7s	77¼
U. P. Income 10s	75
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	102
Belle. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s	90
Alt. & T. H. 1st	98
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	74
North Missouri 1st	83
Chic. & N. W. I. Bds	95½
C. & N. W. Con. Bds	90
C. & N. W. Ex. Bds.	81
C. & N. W. 1st	100
C. & N. W. C. G. Bds	84⅝
C. & N. W. R. G. Bds	84
Han. & St. Jo. L. Gts	95
H. & St. Jo. 8s. Conv	84½
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	101½
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	100½
D., L. & W. 7s. Conv	99¼
Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. D	87
Tol. & W. 2d	88
Tol. & W. Equip. Bds	72¾
T. & W. Con. Conv.	76
Gt. Western 1st, '88	95
Gt. Western 2d, '93	82
Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	88
Galena & Chic. Ext.	103½
Galena & Chic. 2d	95
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	101½
Morris & Essex 1st	104½
Morris & Essex 2d	100½
N. J. Cen. 1st, new	105½
N. J. Southern 1st, 7s	35
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	103
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	94
Chic. & Alton 1st	103
Chic. & Alton, Inc.	93
Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	91½
Ohio & M. 2d, Con.	78
Dub. & Sioux City 1st	86
St. Louis & I. M. 1st	98
St. Louis & I. M. 2d.	80
M. & St. P. 1st, 8s, P. D.	105¼
M. & St. P. 7s, G., R. D.	85
M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. D.	90
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D	80
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	82
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	81
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	80
M. & St. P. 2d	82
Chic. & Mil. 1st	92
Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	84⅞
Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.	63½
Tol., P. & W., E. D.	72
Tol, P. & W. Con. 7s.	50
Bost., H. & Erie 1st.	28½
B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, G	60

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97½	97¾
City 6s, New	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	117½	118½
Pennsylvania Central	96½	96¾
Reading	113	113½
Lehigh Valley	58½	58¾
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	23	23¼
Northern Central	29½	30
Lehigh Navigation	85	85¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	92	92½

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company are paying a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*

The Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Seven ℘ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Long Island Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Seven ℘ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Louisiana National Bank is paying to its New-York Stockholders a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.* through Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.

The Great Western Marine Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ℘ cent.* on their Capital Stock, payable Jan. 15.

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable Jan. 15.

The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable on demand.

The week's imports of foreign merchandise have been to the specie value of $5,659,840.

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Oceanic, for Liverpool—2,143 bxs. Bacon, 305 bbls. Pork, 33 tcs. Beef, 1,055 bbls. Flour, 1,264 bales Cotton, 913 bags Nuts, 366 Hides, 56 bags Rubber, 938 bags Seed, 6,000 Staves, 165 bbls. Apples, 26,850 bushels Wheat, 66 bxs. Shoulders, 40 hhds. Tobacco, 580 bxs Meats, 2,310 bxs. Cheese.

By the steamer City of Antwerp, for Liverpool—1,398 bxs. Bacon, 1,891 bxs. Cheese, 6 pgs. Drills, 504 bbls. Pork, 25 cases Sewing Machines, 28 cases Handles, 174 bbls. Game, 450 bags Oil-cake, 619 bales Cotton, 53 bxs. Hams, 171 tcs. Beef, 5 bbls. Apples, 12 tcs. Tongues, 25 bbls. Tongues, 17 tcs. Heads, 25 pkgs. Lard, 50 bbls. Oysters.

By the bark Evening Star, for Angier—14,340 cases refined Petroleum.

By the brig G. W. Hall, for Gibraltar—1,500 bbls. Alcohol, 228 tcs. Lard.

By the bark Festina Lente, for Cork and orders—22,287 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Caledonia, for Glasgow—250 bags Clover-seed, 198 pks. Tallow, 93 cases Manufactured Wood, 7,400 Staves, 47 cks. Sperm-oil, 354 bxs. Meats, 5 tcs. Grease, 50 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 866 bxs. Bacon, 140 bbls. Apples, 2,100 bbls. Flour, 27,136 bushels Wheat, 428 bbls. Pork, 310 cases Sewing-machines, 125 bbls. Wax, 66 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 25 tcs. Beef, 3 tcs. Hams, 3 cases Organs, 3,145 bushels Peas.

By the steamer St. Laurent, for Havre—18 cases Cotton Goods, 100 bbls. Potash, 2 bales Skins, 111 Hides, 72 pks. Machinery, 4,051 pks. Hides, 77 bbls. Ashes, 6 bales Silk, 20 logs Wood, 50 bxs. Bellies, 51 cases Sewing-machines, 300 bbls. Tongues, 145 logs Cedar, 98 logs Maple, 41 bxs. Bacon, 2 bxs. Silk-worm Eggs, 10 bbls. Sweeps, 200 Oars, 148 bags Bones, 696 bales Cotton.

By the steamer Weser, for Bremen—100 bales Seed, 11 cases Pipes, 400 bxs. Starch, 1,312 bags Rye, 503 bales Tobacco, 127 bags Minerals, 373 bxs. Bacon, 78 cks. Extract Madder, 735 cases Tobacco, 3 bales Skins, 500 bales Cotton, 154 hhds. Tobacco, 16 bbls. Pork, 71 bbls. Shoe-pegs.

By the bark Lillian, for Cadiz—167,040 Staves, 300 cases Petroleum.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A LIMITED NUMBER OF WEST WISCONSIN Railway First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale by AUG. J. BROWN & SON, No. 59 Liberty st. Net earnings for 1873 largely in excess of interest on bonded debt.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 10—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for the account, 92¼@92⅜. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 107½; 10-40s, 105; New 5s, 103¾. Erie Railway Shares, 43½.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 43¼@43½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 55c.

6 P. M.—The amount of Bullion drawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £9,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 67½c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good Ordinary, shipped December, at 8⅛d.; do. do., shipped December and January, 8⅛d.; do. do., deliverable March and April, 8⅛d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,100 were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 42s. ℘ cwt. Bacon—Long Clear Middles, 37s.; Short Clear do., 38s. ℘ cwt.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February at 8 3-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February at 8 9-16d.

LONDON, Jan. 10—Evening.—Fine Resin, 12s.@14s. ℘ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. 9d.@31s. ℘ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Monday, Jan. 12, is as follows: Nos. 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 54, 56, 57, 58. The Commission adjourned till Monday at 10 o'clock.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Bernstein vs. Solomon; motion to set aside report of Referee denied, and motion to confirm same granted with costs.

Noe vs. Noe; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Churchill, &c., vs. Downs &c.; motion for appointment of receiver granted with costs.

Kellogg vs. Cooper; motion granted.

Simonsfield vs. Beckfield, &c.; judgment opened on condition.

Burnham vs. Cockle; Hogan vs. Keveny; memoranda

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Daly.

Kennedy vs. The Union Vise Company; application denied.

MacKenzie vs. Schmid; order settled.

Kirk vs. Anthony; motion to stand over until surety is examined, and day to be fixed by the parties.

Smith vs. Shaw; liens of John W. Smith, F. R. Sanders, T. Ryder, J. G. Dimond, Morrison, and Neil canceled.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 186.—*United States* vs. *Cities of Baltimore and New-Orleans*; and No. 187, *The Latter* vs. *The Former.*—Appeals from the District Court of the District of Louisiana.—This was a contest for certain lands bequeathed to the two cities by John McDonough, a native of Baltimore, and many years a resident of New-Orleans, for the establishment of schools for the free education of the poor "in the knowledge of the Lord, and in reading and writing, arithmetic, history, geography, and singing." The portion of the property whose title is contested consisted of lands in Lousiana, formerly a part of the Spanish province of West Florida, the Government claiming that the title to which was not vested in the testator by a sufficient grant when the territory was ceded to the United States, and that it remains in the United States. Certain of the claims under the will were rejected and others confirmed by the court below, and both parties appealed. After hearing the court affirmed the decree from the bench.

L. Gavin for the cities; C. N. Hill for the Government.

No. 190.—*City of Davenport and Kaufman* vs. *Dows.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.—The appellee, a citizen of New-York, filed this bill for himself and others, stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, to restrain the city and its Marshal from collecting a certain tax on the property of the railroad company, insisting that it is not liable to the tax sought to be imposed. The tax levied is under a general law of the State for taxing the gross receipts of the road, and it has been paid by the company since 1862, without any attempt on its part to avoid payment. The court decided that the form of the tax was not authorized by the law of the State, and that decision is presented for review, the appellants contending that the State Court have affirmed the right to levy the tax, and that this is the rule of decision for the Federal Court in respect of the construction of State laws. It is also urged that in Dows vs. Chicago, 11 Wall, 108, this court has decided that a suit in equity will not lie to restrain the collection of a tax for mere illegality, and that the railroad should have been joined as a party plaintiff.

J. N. Rogers, for appellant; J. T. Witterow, for appellees.

THE FRENCH IMPERIAL CIVIL LIST.

A Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on Dec. 23, says: "A very violent discussion took place yesterday evening in the Assembly. In the first place, M. Fourcaud, a gentleman who had accepted imperial favors under the late régime, stood up and brought under the notice of the Chamber an arrangement, accepted by the Government, with regard to some property which belonged to the late Emperor—Chinese curiosities, a collection of ancient coins, and a sum of 2,861,000 francs. The Minister of Commerce explained that had not an arrangement been entered into the matter would have been taken into the courts of justice, and less favorable terms obtained. The President of the Assembly, much to the annoyance of the Left, would not permit the question to be discussed, contrary to the rules of the House. The whole matter will, however, come before the Chamber when the 2,861,000 francs is asked for. The Republicans say that the collections were presented to Napoleon III. in his capacity of Emperor of France, and that they ceased to belong to him when he was dethroned. I remember that during the siege some private property belonging to the Emperor was said to have been seized in the house of the Duc de Persigny. Among other articles is the humeius of Charlemagne, for which bone his Majesty was said to have refused £80,000 from an English collector. There was also an alarm clock which had belonged to Frederick the Great! During the uproar caused by M. Buffet not permitting a thorough discussion of the affair on a simple question, a Deputy to the left cried '*Allons donc!*' or 'Go along with you.' The President expressed himself most severely with regard to the member who had employed such vulgar language. The noise was only quelled, when the appearance of Gen. Du Temple in the tribune promised another stormy incident. The General demanded that his interpellation with respect to Roman affairs should be debated before the Municipal law. The President took the sense of the House upon this matter in the midst of great agitation, caused by several members of the Left passing over to the Right. There were cries on the Right for the Republicans to return to their seats, and M. Buffet directed them to return, but they refused. The object of the Left in moving over was to embarrass the President and Secretaries, who have to decide when a question is voted by standing up on which side the majority is. This incident gave rise to more regrettable language and more '*Allons donc,*' more worthy of Belleville than of Versailles."

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT MULLETT ON A REDUCTION OF THE EXPENDITURES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9, 1874.

Secretary Richardson, in his letter to the President on the reduction of the estimates, refers but briefly to the expenditures on public buildings, and cites the letter of Supervising Architect Mullett for a full discussion of that subject. The letter of Mr. Mullett contains a great amount of information concerning the cost and progress of the works under his charge, and as the expenditures for public buildings in all parts of the United States have averaged over $12,000,000 annually since the close of the war, and as the tendency is toward a constant increase, the views and statements of the officer in charge are worthy of consideration. He briefly discusses the effect of a suspension of public works on the condition of the working men, and in a characteristic manner throws the whole responsibility on Congress, both for the policy that has been pursued, and any change that may be made.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Jan. 3, 1874.

Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: Acknowledging the receipt of yours of the 9th ult, informing me that you are "anxious that all public expenditures for the current year shall cease, unless positively demanded by the imperative necessities of the Government," and that "you are equally anxious that there should be no appropriations for public buildings for the next fiscal year which can be dispensed with without serious injury" to the public service, and directing me to examine in detail the "appropriations still unexpended for public buildings for the current fiscal year, with a view to the consideration of the question how far the expenditures can be reduced by a discontinuance of the public work under my charge," and also instructing me "to re-examine the estimates for public buildings for the next fiscal year, and to report in what cases they may be reduced without serious detriment to the public service," I have the honor to submit the following reply:

The appropriations now standing to the credit of this office on the books of the Treasury, and available for the commencement or the prosecution of the public works under its supervision during the current fiscal year, amount to $7,032,686 07, and are applicable to thirty-three buildings.

No expenditures have been made or contracts entered into on the buildings at Albany, N. Y.; Evansville, Ind.; Fall River, Mass.; Memphis, Tenn.; Nashville, Tenn.; Jersey City, N. J.; Little Rock, Ark.; Atlanta, Ga.; Covington, Ky.; Dover, Del.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Utica, N. Y.; or the Marine Hospital at San Francisco, Cal.

I desire, however, to call attention to the fact that the site purchased for the proposed building at Fall River, Mass., is too small, and that bonds have been obtained from the owners of the surrounding property for the sale to the Government of the additional property required, at a price that is considered by judges of real estate in that city extremely low. As these bonds will expire on May 15, 1874, and as it will probably be impossible to obtain as favorable an offer hereafter, I would respectfully suggest that the purchase of the necessary property be made, irrespective of my decision in regard to the postponement of work on the building.

Work has been commenced, or contracts entered into for the commencement of work, on the following buildings: Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; Columbia, S. C.; Hartford, Conn.; Lincoln, Neb.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Port Huron, Mich.; West Parkersburg, West Va.; Rockland, Me.; Raleigh, N. C., and San Francisco, Cal., (Appraisers' stores;) St. Louis, Mo.; Trenton, N. J., and extension of Boston (Mass.) Post Office and Sub-Treasury.

In all of the above cases a suspension of work is possible, and would involve no material expenditure, save for the protection of the work already performed and the material purchased, except in the case of St. Louis, in which instance the completion of the retaining walls, and of the foundations, would be indispensable.

I cannot, however, recommend the suspension of work on any of these buildings, as the cost of the buildings would undoubtedly be increased thereby, besides entailing much inconvenience to the Government as well as the public. It seems to me, therefore, that such a suspension could only be justified by imperative necessity.

The condition of the work on the remaining buildings—viz., Boston, Mass.; Charleston, S. C.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Knoxville, Tenn.; New-Orleans, La.; New-York City, Omaha, Neb.; Portland, Oregon, and the branch mint at San Francisco, Cal.—is such that the suspension is impracticable, and will involve a much greater loss to the department than the amount required for the completion of the buildings.

Should it be decided not to commence any new work, and to suspend operations on the buildings indicated above, the expenditures for the current fiscal year can be reduced very nearly six million dollars.

The estimates submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, were based upon the assumption that work would be commenced and continued on the buildings above referred to, all of which have been authorized by law. The estimates contemplate, in addition, the commencement of work on a building for the accommodation of the archives and records of this department, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, of the necessity for which the Secretary is as well advised as the Supervising Architect, and no expression of opinion appears to be necessary. Estimates were also included for the extension and repair of the Custom-house at Pensacola, Fla., and of the marine hospital at Louisville, Ky., which are, in my opinion, indispensable.

Should it be decided to defer the commencement of the buildings herein above specified, the estimates for their continuation would, of course, be omitted, and should it be decided on all or any portion of the works now in progress, the amounts estimated for the continuation of work would not be required.

Should it be decided to commence work on no new buildings, and to suspend work in all cases where practicable, the estimates for the year ending June 30, 1875, can be reduced from $8,146,449 03 to $2,739,549 28, a reduction of $5,406,899 75, being a reduction of $11,406,899 75 in the present and ensuing year.

It is, however, in my opinion, impossible to reduce the estimates for the prosecution of the work on any building on which it may be desired to continue operations, and I desire to remind the Secretary that the estimates of this office have already been reduced by him below the point which I deemed desirable and necessary for the proper prosecution of the work. Under these circumstances, I cannot, of course, recommend any further reduction.

Understanding you to require of me an expression of opinion as to the propriety of suspending work on the buildings already commenced, I would most respectfully say that a general suspension of work on the public buildings would undoubtedly increase the ultimate cost, and would in my opinion greatly diminish the amount of private work throughout the country, and have a decided tendency to induce a practical suspension of building operations, besides throwing out of employment a very large number of mechanics and laborers who would find it difficult if not impossible to obtain employment elsewhere, and I feel satisfied that such action would be productive of serious distress among mechanics and laborers. In this connection I desire to call the attention of the department to the present scarcity of work throughout the country, and the great reduction of wages occasioned thereby, amounting in many of the more important branches connected with building to more than twenty per cent.

It appears to me, therefore, that before deciding on a suspension of work, it would be well to consider what effect such action on the part of the Government would have upon the industrial resources of the country, and should it be decided that they would not be injuriously affected thereby, I know of no other reasons than those above referred to, why the commencement of operations cannot be postponed or suspended on the classes above indicated, should it be deemed necessary to do so.

I submit herewith the tables which will explain in detail the amount of reduction that can be accomplished by the course herein indicated.

In conclusion, I have to say that I have not, in the preparation of this report, included the appropriations for repairs, as no reduction is possible on those items.

Very respectfully, A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

THE NON-RUSSIAN PORTION OF KHIVA.

According to intelligence contained in a letter of the special correspondent of the *Golos*, dated from "Fort Petro-Alexandrovsky, close to the banks of the River Amu-Dar, Oct. 28, (Nov. 9,)" the state of affairs in that part of Khiva which has not yet been annexed to Russia is most unsatisfactory. Anarchy and all kinds of lawlessness are said to reign there supreme, accompanied by the most atrocious murders committed by the Turcomans. The Khan, his army scattered to the winds, his treasury empty, and himself fettered and humbled to the dust by the articles of the treaty dictated by Gen. Kaufmann, does not possess at present even the shadow of his former power, and cannot at all manage his own country, much less the Turcomans. In order to guard the newly-acquired territory, as well as to see to the collection of the imposed war indemnity, Gen. Kaufmann decided to build a fort, with a strong garrison, on the right bank of the River Amu-Dar. "The situation of this fort," says the correspondent "is all that could be desired. There is only one little drawback to it—that is, there is no water. Several wells were sunk, but the water in them contains so much of organic and inorganic matter that after drinking it fever broke out among the soldiers." Soon after the Russians had crossed to the right bank of the River Amu-Dar the Turcomans returned to Khiva from the deserts, where they had been driven by Gen. Golovachev, and demanded of the Khan to lead them against the daring invaders. Their request being refused, they instantly began to plunder and oppress the native inhabitants. Indeed, they carried their daring to such a pitch that they laid regular siege to the town of Pitnyak, the inhabitants of which, taking advantage of the strength of their position, would not pay the demanded tribute. They tried to carry the place by storm, but failed, and at the report that the Russians were about to attack them they raised the siege and dispersed." It is, perhaps, needless to add, remarks the London *Standard*, from which we take the foregoing, that whoever dares to oppose the Turcomans is instantly massacred. The unhappy Khivese are in a most deplorable condition. Overloaded with taxes by the Khan on the one hand, in order to satisfy the demands of the Russians, and robbed and murdered by the Turcomans on the other, they are on the verge of despair, and loudly pray for protection, or, in other words, for annexation to Russia. It is just possible that their prayers will not long remain unanswered, and that in a short time we shall hear of the total annexation of Khiva to Russia.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday; Claims paid, number of warrants 66, amounting to $122,223 95. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $24,760 20; arrears of taxes, assessments and interest, $12,440 50; collection of assessments and interest, $45,302 71; market rents and fees, $578 50; water rents, $1,123 20; sewer permits, $160; sales vitrified stone pipe, $161 30; licenses, (Mayor's office,) $34. Total, $84,560 41.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The arrests by the Police during the past week were 1,601. There were reported during the past week 488 deaths, 489 births, and 176 marriages, showing a decrease of 59 deaths, and an increase of 27 marriages and 41 births. The births exceeded the deaths by one.....Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 25 fires for the week ending at 8 o'clock A. M. yesterday, involving a loss of $16,730. Insurance, $266,800.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av..
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ANY GENTLEMAN DESIRING THE SERVICES of a refined and intelligent lady to supervise his house and undertake the care of his children will find the advertiser experienced and competent for the responsibility; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, ENGLISH, No. 178 South Oxford st., Brooklyn.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR LAUNDRESS.—By a young Protestant woman; is a thorough waitress; neat and active; or can do general house-work to suit any one; City or country; moderate wages; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Institute, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS; ONE IS FIRST-class cook; can wash and iron thoroughly; one is a thorough chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; will go in City or country together or separate; wages low; have best City references. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, TO DO cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; will be found a respectful, intelligent, economical servant; good cook, an excellent washer and ironer; best references; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended young woman; thoroughly understands soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN; IS ALSO a good washer, ironer, and cook; has three years' recommendation; will go to the country or City; is a tidy, capable, willing person. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, EXPERT AT all kinds of cooking; excellent baker; will assist with washing; excellent City references. Call at No. 248 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron in a private family; best references. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 440 East 119th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RECOMMENDED GERMAN girl, not afraid of work; is a good family cook and a first-class washer and ironer; City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

LADIES, IF YOU WANT GOOD SWEDISH or German servants, call at the Scandinavian Institute, No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.; blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED laundress, the washing of a gentleman, or ladies or family by the month. Call or address No. 403 West 29th st., Mrs. Kelsey.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, ladies' or gentlemen's washing to do at home, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 156 West 41st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman to take care of children and sewing, or to do fine washing and ironing and chamber-work; has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; expert at all kinds of sewing and dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; cuts and fits children's clothes; understands hair-dressing; excellent reference. Call or address for two days No. 99 Lexington av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress and maid to growing children; fully competent, willing and obliging. Address M. L., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH WIDOW WOMAN lately landed, as seamstress in a private house; understands dress-making; can cut, fit, and work on a machine. Address Edla, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WET-NURSE.—A YOUNG WIDOW, AMERICAN, wishes a position as wet-nurse in a private family; would take an infant at her own house; City reference. Apply at No. 169 Flatbush av., Brooklyn, E. D.

MALES

A GENTLEMAN FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS IN one of the leading watch importing houses in town, wishes for an engagement; unexceptionable references from present employers. Address MERCANTILE, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN OF GOOD ADDRESS AND BUSIness qualifications desires a position in some business or an agency. Address W. W. J., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WITHout family, in a private family; he speaks most of the modern languages and understands his business. Apply at T. Davis & Sons, No. 69 East 10th st., opposite Stewart's, New-York.

GROOM.—BY A THOROUGH FIRST-CLASS GROOM; an Englishman, of medium size, highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability. Call on or address Groom, No. 22 East 18th st., saddler's store.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN HAVING HAD A large experience in various kinds of business, a position as book-keeper, or as confidential clerk; can command a liberal amount of capital if satisfied with business. Address F. H. S., Post Office Box No. 4,651.

HELP WANTED.

$70 PER MONTH PAID TO A SMART MAN IN every town to take orders for me. Send me reference and 50 cents for outfit. S. F. DAYTON, Printer, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y., Box No. 114.

A GOOD ORGAN AND PIANO SALESMAN Wanted.—One that thoroughly understands selling, and appointing agents. Address Box No. 3,567 Post Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A.—THE OLD ORIGINAL JACOBS, BEING about retiring, are desirous of disposing of their old-established and well-known Jewelry and Musical Instrument business. The stock, fixtures, good-will, &c., can be purchased at a great bargain. Apply at the Old Stand, No. 118 Chatham st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PARTY WITH A cash capital of $5,000 in a malleable and gray iron foundry within thirty minutes of New-York, by a practical foundry man with an established business. Address D. D., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD CHARGE OF large business in this City, acting as book-keeper, cashier, and holding power of attorney, is open for engagement. Address ORION, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

FURNITURE.

WALNUT FURNITURE OF GOOD STYLE and quality, nearly new, will be rented to a responsible party; sufficient to furnish a house; or the owner will act as managing housekeeper for the family. Small compensation, with security required. Address No. 493 Clinton av., Brooklyn.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT,
No. 154 East 25th st., near 3d av.
Cord and kindling wood; oak, hickory, and pine wood, in large or small quantities, of the very best quality. Orders by mail delivered with dispatch, free of charge. WM. L. WILLIAMS.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
WM. M. GAWTRY & CO.
have removed to No. 458 Broome st., three doors from Mercer st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM NO. 33 West 40th st., on Thursday morning, a black and tan DOG, with a ribbon for a collar; answers to the name of "Tip."

PRINTING.

100 BUSINESS CARDS SENT TO ANY ADdress for 25 cents. Address S. F. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

FURTHER INDUCEMENTS.

BLACK SILKS.

We are offering a SUPERIOR MAKE of BLACK SILKS, manufactured especially for our RETAIL TRADE, which we are selling at a very low price. These SILKS are GUARANTEED in EVERY RESPECT, while for APPEARANCE and WEAR are UNSURPASSED.

CLOAKS.

In this department IMMENSE REDUCTIONS have been made, and our large assortment of Walking Jackets, Sacques, Basques, Opera Cloaks, &c., are offered at little above the cost of the material.

Prior to our USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING FURTHER INDUCEMENTS will be offered in EVERY DEPARTMENT of our ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE. BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

Popular Trade.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering an immense stock of the very best qualities and styles of

Housekeeping Goods,

Viz.: Irish Linens, Linen Sheetings, Damasks, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, *(to match)* Towels, Crash, &c., &c., *at prices lower than similar styles and qualities have been sold during these last ten years.*

Also, Bleached and Unbleached

Domestic Muslins,

Sheetings, Flannels, Blankets, COUNTERPANES, &c., &c., at largely reduced prices.

They also offer a large LOT OF SHORT LENGTHS of

LINENS,

Linen Sheetings, Pillow-case Linens, Damasks, as well as Table Cloths, Napkins, Towelings, &c., &c., *(a little out of order)* at a very large reduction from regular prices.

Presenting an UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY to HOUSEKEEPERS to supply their wants AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, JAN. 12, special lines of

Fine
Imported White Goods

of THE VERY BEST MAKES and MOST RECENT DESIGNS at unusually low prices.

A splendid choice of

New Spring Percales.

Also a very large purchase of SMALL PATTERN

Standard Prints,

LIGHT and DARK SHADES, FAST COLORS, at 8c. and 9c. per yard.

Colored

English Alpacas,

at 25c. and 35c. per yard, good value for 35c. and 50c.

100 pieces

All-wool Cretonnes,

at 65c. per yard, former price $1. Decided bargains.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Men's Furnishing
Department.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS in

Men's Dress Shirts,

at $1 50, $1 75, and $2.
Former price $2 25, $2 50, and $2 75 each.
Men's Best PARIS KID GLOVES;
EVENING SHADES,
$1 25 and $1 50 per pair.

Also, a full stock of seasonable TIES, SCARFS, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Collars, Cuffs, Robes De Chambre, Breakfast Jackets, French, Irish and German Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hand-made French Bosoms, TUCKED and EMBROIDERED. PERFUMERY, SOAPS, and TOILET GOODS.

Alexandre's
CELEBRATED
KID GLOVES.
1 and 2 Buttons.

Carriage and Lap Robes, in great variety.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Smoking Jackets, &c., MADE TO MEASURE AT SHORT NOTICE.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Make

DRESS AND
CLOAK MAKING
A Specialty,

Which, under superior management, they are enabled to furnish in one to three days. The most costly Garments, as well as those of a moderate description. No disappointments.

Orders for

MOURNING

Always have immediate attention.
CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av.
and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

BY D. W. IVES, SALES-ROOMS NO. 108 LIBERty st. and No. 111 Cedar st.—Will sell at No. 207 Fulton st., TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M., in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, of New-York, 2,504 Chromos—"Old Oaken Bucket," "Home, Sweet Home," "Captive Child," "Wet Sheet and Flowing Sea." H. SCOTT, Receiver.

AT KINZEY'S.

Our great annual clearing sale before taking stock.

Valenciennes Laces, 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c., and up.
Thread Edgings, 5c., 6c., 8c., up.
Italian Valenciennes Laces, 5c. up
Applique Laces, 15c. yard.
Guipure Laces, 10c. yard, up.
Duchess and Cluny Laces.
Real Point Collars, 96c. up
Real Thread Collars, 29c.
Valenciennes Lace Collars, 10c. up.
Fine Linen Collars, 3c. up.
Grenadine Veils, 25c.
Black Lace Veils, 15c.
Goods must be sold.
Silk Brussels Net, 19c., 25c.
Linen Sleeves, 25c. pair.
Ladies' Chemise, Drawers, Skirts, Night-Dresses, low.
French coutille Corsets, $1 69.
French woven Corsets, 50c.
Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs, closing out.
Lots of Silk Neck-ties, closing 10c., 15c., 19c., 25c., 31c.
Great clearing sale.
Lining Silks, 19c. yard.
Trimming Silks, 50c. yard.
Velveteens, 25c., 39c., 40c.
Silk Velvets, 75c., 96c., up.
Watered Silks and Satins, from 75c. up.
Silk Fringes, closing out, from 3c. yard up.
Beaded and silk Gimps, from 10c. yard up.
AT KINZEY'S, Bargains.
Neck Ruffings, 6c., 10c., 12c.
Embroidered Ruffings, 5c. yard.
Magic Ruffings, 3c. yard.
Straight and bias Tucking, 6c.
Skirt Ruffings, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Cashes Ruffings, 29c. piece.
Embroidery Trimmings, 19c. piece.
Lace-edge Ruffings, 29c. piece.
25,000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, closing 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c. yard.
Lisle thread Half Hose, 10c.
Lisle thread Hose, 19c.
Regular Made Half Hose, 15c.
Fancy striped Hose, 11c.
Gents' four-ply Linen Collars, 10c.
Gents' Linen Shirts, $1.
AT KINZEY'S great bargains.
Flowers and Feathers.
Millinery Goods low.
Cord-edge Ribbons, 3c. yard up.
Gros-grain Ribbons, 10c. yard up.
Watered Ribbons, 6c. up.
Sash Ribbons, 15c., 25c., 31c. up.
Wide all-silk Windsor Sashes, 2½ yards, at $1.
One-button Kid Gloves, 31c.
Soiled Kid Gloves, 15c. pair.
Warranted real Kids, 50c.
Real Trefousse's Kids, 92c.
Gentlemen's Dog-skin Gloves, 69c.
Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, 75c.
Gentlemen's genuine Reynier Dog-skin Gloves, 96c.
Addie Kid Glove, two buttons, 50c. pair.
Undressed Kids, two buttons, 50c.
French Cloth Gloves, 25c.
Portemonnaies, Bags, Baskets, Frames, and Fancy Goods.
Lot of Clark's 200 yard Cotton, 4c.
Best 200 yard spool Cotton, 3c.
Lot Machine Silk, 3c. spool.
Lot Sewing Silk, 1c. spool.
Full papers of Pins, 3c. paper.
Best English Needles, 5c. paper.
English Hair-pins, 2c. package.
English Tooth-brushes, 7c.
Pearl Buttons, 5c., 6c., 7c. dozen.
Fancy Buttons, closing.
Swiss carved Brackets, 15c. up.
Wax crying Dolls, 6c. up.
Lots of soiled Goods and Remnants closing out cheap.

WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,
corner of 9th st.,
corner opposite A. T. Stewart's.

SOMETHING NEW.

Long filled-up India Shawls, made into filled-up squares; design preserved.
J. RUSSELL,
No. 33 East 20th st.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.

I am selling the balance of those shawls with the famous "Autumn leaves" in design at low prices.
J. RUSSELL,
No. 33 East 20th st.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st.—FULL LINE of WINTER FASHIONS. New ATTRACTIONS. New REDINGOTES, Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready. Patterns fitted to the FORM, warranted perfect. Cutting and basting. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' ORCHESTRAL ORGANS.—The best yet. Something entirely new. *They are not only* original in design, *but are also* new *in* their musical construction, *producing* more power, *and at a* lower price, *than anything ever before accomplished in this line. It has all the* superior qualities *of the* concerto organ—"*the* soul-stirring imitation *of the* human voice," *&c., intensified, or with* greater power, *making it not only an* elegant *and* powerful parlor organ, *but also* admirably adapted *for use in* Churches, Sunday-schools, *and* Lodges. *Send for the new catalogue.* A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Sunday-schools, Lodges, *etc.* Agents wanted.
HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 *Broadway, New-York.*

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, *during this* Financial Crisis *and the* HOLIDAYS, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO.

WM. D. SPARKS will take a few pupils at his or their residence, and guarantee entire satisfaction after one course of lessons; each pupil taught separate and private; refers to former pupils.
No. 240 East 74th st.

BURDETT ORGANS.—THE NE PLUS ULTRA of reed instruments. Unsurpassed in tone. Elegant new cases. When you buy, be sure and get the best. BILLINGS & WHEELOCK, General Agents, No. 14 East 14th st. Cabinet Organs of other manufacture at panic prices, $40 and upward.

LIGHTE & ERNST, SOLE SUCCESSORS TO Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, would respectfully invite attention to their splendid stock of Piano-fortes, which they offer for sale throughout the holidays at greatly reduced prices for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school pianos *sent anywhere on receipt of cost price.* Guarantee unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, a large brick mansion, 28x100x165, stable in rear, just put in thorough repair; will be sold on favorable terms.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

TO ENGLISHMEN.—THE ALBION SOCIETY will meet for permanent organization, election of officers, &c., at the Society's Rooms, No. 386 Broome st., THURSDAY, 15th inst., at 7:30 P. M. All Englishmen are invited.

WANTED—TO HIRE WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURchase, a second-hand orchestrion or mechanical organ. Address W. A. L., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS and tiling, wainscoting, counters, furniture slabs, &c. Slabs for plumbers a specialty. Improved diamond-cutting machine in operation at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE
Equitable Trust Company,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL!

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most
CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.

Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.

Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY,	ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN,	EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER,	JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN,	GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

TO INVESTORS.
BUFFALO CITY
SEVEN PER CENT. WATER BONDS.
JERSEY
SEVEN PER CENT. IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

The attention of investors is respectfully called to the above City Bonds—possessing, as they do, all the elements of a first-class security.

For sale cheap by
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL ST.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., receive deposits subject to check at sight; allow Four per cent. interest on daily balances. Bills on London. Letters of Credit for Travelers.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA FARM MORTGAGES, PAYING TEN PER CENT.
Running from three to five years.
First lien on Improved Farms. Interest payable semi-annually at our office.
DAVIDSON & BEECHER,
NO. 28 BROAD ST., New-York.

TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

The great number of frauds committed by raising the amounts of checks and other vouchers of value by removing the original writing and filling in larger sums, has suggested the necessity of some means of preventing such consequences.

THE NATIONAL SAFETY PAPER has been thoroughly tested by eminent chemists and experts, and pronounced A PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST FRAUDULENT ALTERATIONS.

For checks, drafts, notes, exchanges, certificates of deposit, letters of credit, bonds, legal documents, and all written evidences of value, this invention affords a protection that cannot be overestimated.

This paper is manufactured only by
CAMPBELL, HALL & CO.,
Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau st., New-York,
and for sale by all leading stationers.

No. 61 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 1, 1874.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE BUSINESS of this office will be merged in "THE CORBIN BANKING COMPANY," as per card below.
A. CORBIN.

The Corbin Banking Company

Has this day been formed for the transaction of a general banking business.

OFFICES: { No. 61 BROADWAY, New-York.
{ No. 11 SEARS BUILDING, Boston.

Austin Corbin, President, J. B. Upham, Vice President, Gilman S. Moulton, Cashier, F. A. Osborn, Treasurer, New-York. Boston.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 39 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST OUR BOARD have been anxious to abolish the distinction between the "Preferred" and "Common" Stock of this Company, as there were only two shares of Common Stock out, and it was no longer necessary that there should be two classes of Stock.

At the last meeting of the Stockholders held in Providence on the 30th of September, 1873, the following resolution was passed for the purpose of accomplishing this end, viz.:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to abolish the distinction between Common and Preferred Stock, and to cause the whole to be held as Common Stock in such manner as they may see fit.

And the Board in accordance with the above resolution, have caused a new form of certificate to be prepared, and at their last meeting, held Dec. 30, 1873, passed the following resolution, viz.:

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Board will adopt the certificate presented by the Treasurer for use of the Company after the 10th January proximo, and that a circular be issued and sent to each shareholder, requesting them to send in the certificates now held by them and to receive in lieu thereof the new form.

In accordance with the above, we beg to request you to send at your earliest convenience after 10th January, to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, Financial Agents, the certificates which you now hold, for exchange into certificates of the new form.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED
By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 46th st., on MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 3 P. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, and reopened Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, 1874.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1874, commencing at 12 o'clock, and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 5TH AV., CORNER 23D ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 9 to 10 A. M.
G. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED PROPERTY. Principals only need call on E. A. CONDIT & CO., No. 120 Broadway, Equitable Building. Stocks, bonds, mortgages, &c., bought and sold.

TO LOAN.—$55,000 TO LOAN AT 7 PER CENT. per annum, and 1 per cent. commission on dwellings, in two sums. R. C. FURGUSON, No. 12 Pine st., Room No. 8, New-York.

A PURCHASE-MONEY MORTGAGE FOR sale, $11,000, at a fair discount; expires 1882. Address DEERFOOT, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 Per Cent.
WATER LOAN BONDS.
CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1882.
Interest April and October.

We offer a limited amount at 87 1-2 flat. As interest is accrued from Oct. 1, the present cost of the bond is but 85¾, netting the investor over 9¼ per cent. per annum. $6,000,000 of the new second mortgage bonds are reserved by the Company to exchange for or pay this issue at its maturity.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

GEO. W. KING & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY,
Successors to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
European traveler's Letters of Credit; Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal cities of Europe.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 13th day of January, 1874.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE, FOR its Sinking Fund, its mortgage bonds to the amount of $27,390—twenty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety dollars, in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 12th of January, instant, at 12 o'clock, M., when the same will be opened, and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF this company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the evening of SATURDAY, the 17th of January, and reopened on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of January.
JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INFORM his numerous friends that he has reopened his Brokerage Business.
MERCANTILE PAPER A SPECIALTY,
at No. 26 Pine st., (temporary office.)
M. PUTZEL.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Metaline Company, and the Foreign Metaline Company will be held at the offices of Hilton, Campbell & Bell, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M. JOSEPH BELL, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF AMERICAN EXPRESS Certificates, and those who have surrendered the same, are requested to advise with TAUSSIG, FISHER & CO., No. 32 Broad st.

DIVIDENDS.

44TH DIVIDEND
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874.

HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 214 BROADWAY.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on and after Jan. 12, 1874.
LOUIS P. BAYARD, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividend can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1874, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city.

The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th prox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1873.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (Established 1787,) OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both payable on and after Jan. 15, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
Offices { No. 160 ATLANTIC ST., BROOKLYN.
{ No. 178 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1874.

The Directors of this company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. W. D. CORNELL, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 Broadway, NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed after the 10th, until the 21st of January. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, 42D ST. AND 8TH AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AN INTEREST DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto, on and after Jan. 20, 1874. JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE
REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable on TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

ALSO,

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT., on the earned premiums of 1873, on participating policies, was declared, for which certificates will be issued on and after March 2, 1874.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

STRAITSVILLE CANNEL COAL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The coupons of this company due Jan. 15 will be paid on and after that date, at the Murray Hill Bank, New-York.
JOS. A. HULEN, Secretary.

RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand at the New-York office of this Company, No. 184 Broadway. WM. A. SCOTT, Sec.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 Pine st., will pay a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the Louisiana National Bank, New-Orleans, La., on and after Jan. 10, 1874.

SAVINGS BANKS.

TRADES' SAVINGS BANK,
WEST 23D ST.,
Near 8th av.,

Have declared their usual Dividend of
SEVEN (7) PER CENT.,
Payable Jan. 20.

The business of this Bank increased more than one-half; in safety equal to the best institutions. Money deposited or drawn at any time. INTEREST FROM DATE OF DEPOSIT, thus saving accounts opened or transferred to this Bank from loss of interest. Deposits before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1.

Accounts opened of any amount and drawn against by check when desired.
C. B. LEBARON, President.
I. M. FREESE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of Board of Trustees.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, } Vice Presidents.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, }
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1874—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-seventh semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank-books in German, French, and English.
Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED until Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of January, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH AV., ABOVE 42D ST.—A MODERN EXtra width corner house, superior order; price reasonable; also, Nos. 438, 531, 746, 781, and 957 5th av.; also, No. 12 East 63d, Nos. 11 and 18 East 57th, Nos. 20, 24, and 35 West 56th, No. 18 West 53d, Nos. 1 and 17 East 53d, and No. 128 West 42d sts.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, January, 1874.

I SHALL CONTINUE MY BUSINESS AS REAL Estate Agent on my own account, making a specialty of taking charge of estates, renting, collecting, paying taxes, &c. My personal attention will be given to all business intrusted to my care. My address will temporarily be the same as hitherto, No. 90 Broadway, New-York. DAVISON BROWN.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS.—FOR SALE LOW, Nos. 18 East 57th st.; 20, 22 West 56th st.; 1, 17 East 53d st.; 22, 31 West 52d st.; 13 East 48th st.; 128 West 42d st.; 13 East 41st st.; 31 West 39th st.; 7 West 34th st.; 5th av.—Nos. 531, 584, 624, 744, 781, 783, 786.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

JUST OUT OF 5TH AV. AND CENTRAL PARK, near 64th st., a superbly-proportioned new modern medium-sized high-stoop stone dwelling for sale at a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

MADISON AV., NEAR 54TH ST.—A SPLENdid four-story high-stoop brown-stone residence in perfect order; will be sold cheap to a prompt buyer. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—HOUSES and lots, No. 211 Spring st. and No. 152 West 32d st. Address E. STEVENS, Cranberry Station, N. J.

WANTED—THE CARE OF ONE OR MORE ESTATES. DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS TO QUICK BUYERS OF WILLIAMSburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate for cash, on easy terms, or payable in installments. Apply to O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 89 Broadway, Williamsburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NATIONAL PROPERTY EXCHANGE.—FOR $1 we forward you lists of persons wishing to buy or sell, rent or exchange real or personal property of every description, no kind excepted. Instance: Have you lands or machinery for sale? On receipt of $1 we forward lists of persons wanting such property, and vice versa. We have established a cheap medium of exchange, available by all. Sacrifices are avoided, and a general dissemination of interests is the result. S. H. SOULE, Binghamton, N. Y.

$60 PER MONTH, RENT OR PURCHASE money; forty-three minutes from Liberty st., near depots; fifty trains at stage fares; unequaled travel; desirable Summer or Winter suburban residence and grounds; twelve rooms, gas, bath, lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; pleasant and healthy location. Apply at West Elizabeth (Central Railroad of New-Jersey) Station, or address OWNER, Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

DAIRY FARM 160 ACRES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Income $5,000 a year. Price 30,000. Rare chance. Wanted, a farm in Delaware, Maryland, or Virginia in exchange for Jersey farm. Box No. 495 Morristown, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1, ON LEXINGTON AV., BEtween 37th and 38th sts., a very desirable full-front brown-stone high-stoop house; thirteen rooms, newly furnished. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—A FLOOR, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, in a private house, pleasantly located. Parties desiring rooms apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL, near 5th av.; possession at once; rent, $225 per month. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—STORES, BASEMENTS, AND SUBbasements of buildings Nos. 520 and 522 Broadway, either together or separate; size 25x100 each; will be put in fine order, and rented favorably to a responsible firm. JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF store No. 615 Broadway, just above Houston st. Apply to WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall st.

A STORE AND BASEMENT AND FIRST LOFT in the first-class building, No. 56 Walker st., to let, together or separate. Also, the lofts, No. 90 Chambers st. Address OWNER, Box No. 2,470 Post Office.

TO LET—NOS. 18 AND 20 VESEY ST., FIRST floor, basement, and sub-cellar, 50x100 feet, now occupied by M. A. Happock & Co. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 20 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,
Broadway, corner 29th st., New-York,
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

Rooms, en suite for families, handsomely furnished. The cuisine unsurpassed; baths and superior laundry. Single rooms, with board, $21 to $25 per week. The hotel has recently been enlarged, and refurnished at great expense, making it, altogether, a desirable and beautiful home. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 15 WEST 43D ST.

Desirable apartments, on second floor, with ample closets, either en suite or separate, with board. House first class, near 5th av. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING AN ELEgant house in West 49th st., near 5th av. and Windsor Hotel, having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them first floor, private parlor, and private table, for a fair price. Address, with name, Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

NO. 120 EAST 19TH ST.

A suite of two or three handsomely-furnished rooms may be had with board. The location is central and desirable in all respects.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, single or en suite, in the first-class house No. 34 East 10th st.; terms very reasonable. Apply on the premises, or to W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

A FRENCH FLAT OF EIGHT ROOMS, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., to let; rent, $75 per month; handsome furniture, in use only two months, for sale, $1,100; no one need apply if the furniture is not desired. Address HENRY, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST.

House changed hands; pleasant rooms; first, second, and third floors; also, hall room, with board for gentlemen or families; panic prices; reference.

NO. 347 8TH AV., NEAR 27TH ST.—TWO furnished rooms on third floor for house-keeping, with Croton and closet, or would let them separate, to either ladies or gentlemen; rent, $5 per week.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE.—THREE NICE rooms, third floor, furnished or unfurnished; rent low; also, an office or studio. Inquire of Mrs. LAWRENCE, on premises.

HANDSOMELY - FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, with or without board; private family; terms moderate; references. No. 221 6th av., near 14th st.

NO. 110 MACDOUGAL ST., NEAR BLEECKER, furnished rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping, to let to respectable small families; also, rooms suitable for a physician.

NO. 48 WEST 11TH ST.—TWO LARGE AND handsomely-furnished rooms, on parlor floor, suitable for a single gentleman of means. Breakfast if desired.

FIFTEENTH ST., NO. 117 WEST, COZY PARlors and a bedroom for gentlemen or a married couple; rates to suit the times; board if desired. Call from 4 to 7 P. M., or from 8 to 9 A. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY TAKING FEW BOARDers have parlor and bedroom on second floor to rent, with board, to one or two adults. Call at No. 32 West 19th st.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th av.

TO PHYSICIANS.—RECEPTION ROOM AND BEDroom attached, (furnished,) suitable for a physician's office; English-basement house. No. 319 East 19th st., near 2d av.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND-floor front room, also other rooms, with first-class board. Apply at No. 160 West 46th st.

NO. 128 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR IRVING PLACE. —Large, sunny room on third floor, to let with board; references required.

NO. 58 WEST 19TH ST.

A gentleman and wife, and gentleman or small family can have rooms and board at above address; reference.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Rooms and board; third floor; southern exposure, and front bedroom. To agreeable parties terms to suit.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE OR separately; board or private table; also front hall room, (sunny.) No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—SUPERIOR ACCOMOdations, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsome parlor floor, singly or en suite, with or without private table.

CRITTENDEN HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 26TH st., on the American or European plan; fine suits and single rooms at reduced prices.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.

A large room to rent, with or without board.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.

A desirable room on second floor; reference.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—BY TWO GERMAN GENTLEMEN, suite of rooms on second floor, with breakfast, in a strictly private family, where no other persons are boarding or rooming; location, 16th to 56th st., 4th to 7th av.; highest references. Address, with full particulars and terms, (not to exceed $30 per week,) QUIETNESS, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A LADY AND DAUGHTER WISH A HANDsomely-furnished room, with board, on second or third floor; location, Madison to 6th av., 18th to 46th st.; *references unexceptionable*. Address, stating terms, &c., full particulars, C. E. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE of three rooms with bath, closets, &c., and first-class private table for a gentleman, wife, nurse and child. Address with price and particulars, L. H. F., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

BEAUTIFUL WINTER RESORT OF ST. Mary's, Ga., opposite Fernandina, Fla., climate similar to Southern Italy; sulphur springs, first-class hotel. For circular or information address BOWMAN & TAYLOR, Proprietors.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE removed to No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 28th st. Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., taught practically. Apply for particulars day or evening.

MUSIC AND ART.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.— The annual election of officers of the National American University of Music and other Liberal Arts, will be held at No. 92 Clinton place, THURSDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock. Per order.
J. JAY WATSON, President.
O. R. GROSS, Secretary.

NO. 62 BOWERY, UP-TOWN COLLEGE, NO. 1,282 Broadway.—Young men qualified as bookkeepers and accountants. Foreigners taught English. Backward ladies and boys rapidly advanced. Gov. Sprague writes: "I cheerfully recommend Col. Paine as a skillful teacher."

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Second term begins Feb. 1.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—FREE INSTRUCTION in Spanish at the Evening High School, 13th st., near 6th av. Private lessons at No. 789 6th av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.— A family school for boys. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

LATIN, GREEK, GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGlish to Germans; preparation for colleges; terms easy; No. 135 West 26th st. Dr. GEO. ERDMANN.

WEST-SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 23D ST., corner 6th av. Day and evening. Please call.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH VISITING GOVERNESS, WELL educated and experienced, requires tuition; morning hours unoccupied. Address SEVERN, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSItion as governess; references unexceptionable. Address M. B. W., Station F, City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 241 LEXINGTON AV., AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

LEXINGTON AV.—The four-story brown-stone-front house and lot situate on the easterly side of Lexington av., between 34th and 35th sts., and known as No. 241. House about 55 feet deep, and contains modern improvements. Lot 21 by 80 feet.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WE HAVE PURCHASERS FOR HOMES BEtween 4th and 6th avs., above 34th st., at prices ranging from $25,000 to $35,000. For particulars, apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.— Single, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th-av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember, No. 262.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor..........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..............................Mr. A. M. PALMER

SIXTH WEEK AND
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of Mr. Boucicault's new play,

LED ASTRAY.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

In the presentation of this beautiful play, which a leading critic declares to be "Worthy of a Parisian stage," the following favorite artists take part:
Miss Rose Eytinge,
Miss Emily Mestayer,
Mrs. Marie Wilkins,
Miss Kate Claxton,
Miss Eliza Weathersby,
Miss Kate Holland,
Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.,
Mr. McKee Rankin,
Mr. Stuart Robson,
Mr. H. W. Montgomery,
Mr. Claude Burroughs,
Mr. W. H. Wilder,
Mr. W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, JAN. 10, AT 1:30,
FIFTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Careful attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald*.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
514
BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART--Sole Proprietor.

MONDAY, Jan. 12, and balance of week, the wonderful ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE.
The beautiful Cuban sylph, Mlle. ZOE.
This lady will appear in the sensation drama,
WIZARD SKIFF.
Reappearance of HARRIGAN and HART in their own and original act, viz.: THE MULLIGAN GUARDS.
Second week of the master banjoist, Mr. FRANK CONVERSE. First week of the Lancashire dancer, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS.
GRAND TABLEAUS OF IRELAND.
All the mammoth troupe retained, and an entire new olio.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUEST of leading citizens of Brooklyn,
GILMORE'S
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
SIXTY-FIVE MUSICIANS, including
ARBUCKLE, LEFEBRE, and many other Soloists, under the leadership of
P. S. GILMORE.
First appearance in Brooklyn, at the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 15, 1874,
in the following brilliant programme:
PROGRAMME, PART I.

1. Overture, "Semiramide"..............................Rossini
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
2. Quartet for Saxophones, "Andante and Allegro"..............................Singelee
Messrs. WALRABE, LEFEBRE, STECKELBERG, and SCHULTZ.
3. Grand Fantasie from "Il Profeta"..............................Meyerbeer
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
4. Solo for Cornet, "Whirlwind Polka"..............................Levy
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
5. Grand Divertimento on the airs of all nations, introducing the "Russian Hymn," the "Marseillaise," and a great variety of national and popular melodies, with variations for Cornet, Clarionet, Oboe, Saxophone, Baritone, and other instruments, closing with the Anthem "My Country 'tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty"..Jullien

PART II.

1. Overture, "William Tell"..............................Rossini
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
2. Solo for Saxophone, Swiss air with variations. Lefebre
Mr. E. A. LEFEBRE.
3. March aux Flambeaux, (Torch-light Dance). Meyerbeer
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
4. Grand Selection, "Martha"..............................Flotow
Introducing the "Last Rose of Summer" and the principal gems of the opera.
5. March, "Twenty-second Regiment"..............................Gilmore
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
CONDUCTOR..............................P. S. GILMORE
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

Seats may be secured without extra charge by early application to Charles D. Topping, (Willcox & Gibbs,) No. 76 Court st.; Chandler Bros., No. 172 Montague st., and Bolles Bros., No. 244 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
C. D. HESS & MAURICE GRAU..............................Directors
KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

The Directors take great pleasure in announcing a short season of English Opera, and in presenting to the New-York public the world-renowned American Prima Donna,

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

for the first time in opera in her native tongue. The universally-expressed desire of the American public to welcome our peerless representative of lyric art in this particular sphere of opera, after her numerous triumphs on the Italian stage, has materially added to the interest and enhanced the brilliancy of the present season in the principal cities of the Union. The other artists of the company are:

Mme. Jennie Van Zandt,	Mrs. Zelda Seguin,
Mr. Joseph Maas,	Mr. Theodore Habelmann,
Mr. Wilford Morgan,	Mr. William Carleton,
Mr. Henry Peakes,	Mr. Gustavus Hall,
Mr. Edward Seguin,	Mr. Ellis Ryse,
Mr. Thomas Bertleman,	Mr. W. White,

Mr. W. Kinross, Miss Annie Starbid, Miss Kate Mathers, forming a combination of talent unprecedented in English Opera, and supplemented by a powerful chorus and effective orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Frank A. Howson. Owing to previous engagements the season will necessarily be limited to seven nights and two matinées, commencing with

LUCIA, ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21,

in which Miss KELLOGG will give her unrivaled impersonation of Lucia.

The sale of reserved seats will be open on Saturday, Jan. 17, at the Academy of Music, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

A LIBERAL SUM WILL BE PAID TO ANY one who can procure a good position in a theatre, New-York or Brooklyn, (salary no object,) for an actress recently arrived in America. Address S. S., *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FINE PAINTings, now on free exhibition at Schenck's Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty st., New-York.

FINE ARTS.

ART.
HIGH-CLASS
OIL-PAINTINGS
AND
WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS,

Embracing many fine specimens of the following well-known artists, forming one of the finest collections yet offered this season.

AMERICAN.

James M. Hart,	J. W. Casilear,	Edward Moran,
Edmund D. Lewis,	A. F. Tait,	V. De V. Bonfield
E. L. Henry,	A. Wall,	Geo. Hetzel,
Jas. Hamilton,	Arthur Parton,	H. O. Young,
Redmond Fay,	C. H. Chapin,	C. Loveridge.

ITALIAN AND SPANISH.

Ricci,	Borrani,	Boucherelli,
Ribera,	Bandinini,	Santaro,
	Raoul Marie Marrchetti.	

FRENCH.

A. Calame,	P. Rumph,	Vernier,
Peerus,	Kunasseg,	Cossman,
Aufray,	Thirion,	Arnoux.

BELGIAN AND DUSSELDORF.

Karel Ooms,	P. Van Schendel,	Krauss,
Carl Millner,	Neuhuys,	Sauerfelt,
Carabain,	Williot,	Van Severdonck,
Robbe,	Kobill,	Sonderland.

ALSO THE MAGNIFICENT PICTURE BY
KAREL OOMS, of the PIRATES,
Recently imported by SAMUEL AVERY, Esq.
The Entire Collection is now on Exhibition,
AND WILL BE SOLD ON
THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
JAN. 15 AND 16,
AT NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.,
AT 12 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, NO. 93 Fulton st., near William—Parties requiring Blank-books are requested to call and examine our stock.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 86 SOUTH ST.

Drafts available in all parts of England and Ireland, and passage tickets by steam-ship or sailing packet, issued at lowest rates.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States Mail steam-ship Tybee, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, with dispatch. Bills of Exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.— Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Second Annual Grand Ball
IN AID OF THE
New-York Infant Asylum,
will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.
Tickets admitting one, price $5.
TO BE HAD OF THE FOLLOWING MANAGERS:

Mrs. C. K. Garrison,	Mrs. John D. Townsend,
Mrs. Gen. W. S. Hancock,	Mrs. D. F. Blodgett,
Mrs. Yznaga Del Valde,	Mrs. Gen. Gordon Granger,
Mrs. Samuel C. Hyde,	Mrs. Wm. H. Appleton,
Mrs. Charles C. Leeds,	Miss Margaretta Jones,
Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew,	Mrs. Thomas P. Eldridge,
Mrs. Henry Hilton,	Mrs. C. F. Blake,
Mrs. Richard Schell,	Mrs. H. C. Fahnestock,
Mrs. William A. Budd,	Mrs. Wm. B. Dinsmore, Jr.,
Mrs. Stillman A. Clark,	Mrs. J. Clinton Cary,
Mrs. Thomas B. Musgrave,	Mrs. John H. Watson,
Mrs. Gen. H. H. Baxter,	Mrs. Henry B. Hyde,
Mrs. Daniel B. Allen,	Mrs. F. H. Tows,
Mrs. H. H. Croker,	Miss Hannah Lawrence,
Mrs. L. M. Black,	Mrs. William R. Garrison,
Mrs. D. A. Hawkins,	Mrs. Dr. C. E. Hackley,
Mrs. Joseph Decker,	Mrs. James Barrow,
Mrs. William Tilden,	Mrs. William M. Halstead,
Mrs. Louis Hargous,	Mrs. F. E. Kernochan,
Mrs. S. A. Main,	Mrs. C. E. White,
Mrs. U. S. Grant,	Mrs. A. T. Stewart,
Mrs. John A. Dix,	Mrs. W. L. Strong,
Mrs. Gen. A. S. Webb,	Mrs. John H. Hall,
Miss Alice Sandford,	Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske,
Mrs. Adolph Rush,	Mrs. William G. Choate,
Mrs. L. M. Bates,	Mrs. Theodore Moss,
Mrs. Dr. Marion Simms,	Mrs. Joseph S. Case,
Mrs. Joseph Worster,	Mrs. J. D. Sturdevant,
Mrs. Richard Mortimer,	Mrs. John C. Mather,
Mrs. F. P. James,	Mrs. S. S. Cox,
Mrs. Henri Breue,	Mrs. Charles Gregory,
Mrs. B. F. Carver,	Mrs. J. Harry Smith,
Mrs. William Post, Jr.,	Mrs. W. B. Shattuck,
Mrs. William C. Whitney,	Mrs. Claudius L. Monell,
Mrs. George A. Fellows,	Mrs. Josiah Sutherland,
Mrs. G. G. Pride,	Mrs. Hudson Hoagland,
Mrs. A. J. Vanderpoel,	Mrs. E. A. Yard,
Mrs. E. C. Johnson,	Mrs. George Wright,
Mrs. Watson J. Hildreth,	Mrs. Clarence Mortimer,
Mrs. Amos Tenny,	Mrs. Ames Van Wart,
Mrs. Gabrael Kent,	Mrs. Frank E. Howe,
Mrs. John Oakley,	Mrs. C. B. Hackley,
Mrs. Charles A. Morford,	Mrs. A. B. Darling,
Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard,	Mrs. David Watts,
Mrs. J. N. Hegeman,	Miss Kate Field,
Mrs. N. H. Decker,	Mrs. Charles W. Durant,
Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank,	Mrs. Jacob Hays,
Mrs. Fred Pierson,	Mrs. B. H. Van Auken,
Mrs. Gerard Stuyvesant,	Mrs. George V. Hecker.
Mrs. James Adams,	
Gen. U. S. Grant,	Gen. Henry Davis, Jr.,
Gen. John A. Dix,	Commodore C. Vanderbilt,
Gen. C. A. Arthur,	Hon. C. K. Garrison,
Hon. Augustus Schell,	Mr. Loring Andrews,
Gen. Horace Porter,	Mr. Jesse Seligman,
Gen. A. S. Webb,	Mr. John Hoey,
Mr. Wilson G. Hunt,	Mr. L. M. Bates,
Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpoel,	Mr. Richard Schell,
Col. John Hay,	Mr. John McGinnis, Jr.,
Dr. Stephen Smith,	Dr. James R. Wood,
Gen. Sandford,	Col. Frank E. Howe,
Col. Emmons Clark,	Mr. Cyrus Clark,
Hon. Benj. K. Phelps,	Mr. Samuel G. Wheeler, Jr.,
Dr. Elisha Harris,	Gen. John A. Foster,
Mr. Whitelaw Reid,	Mr. J. E. Fisher,
Mr. Geo. W. Scott,	Dr. Joel Foster,
Mr. Henry T. Sloane,	Mr. Augustus L. Brown,
Mr. Chas. H. Hatch,	Mr. Frank Henriques,
Mr. Wm. K. Thorne, Jr.,	Mr. Charles S. Gilbert,
Mr. John S. Stokes,	Mr. Theodore Moss,
Mr. Henry Clews,	Mr. Mortimer Livingston,
Mr. James McLean,	Mr. William Meyer,
Mr. V. Mumford Moore,	Mr. Thos. B. Musgrave,
Gen. Gordon Granger,	Mr. Edwin Vincent,
Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall,	Dr. Henry D. Nicoll,
Mr. A. T. Stewart,	Mr. George Bissell,
Dr. Willard Parker,	Mr. Spencer W. Coe,
Mr. Amos T. Eno,	Mr. H. K. Leonard,
Mr. Dorman B. Eaton,	Mr. James M. Motley,
Mr. Jackson S. Schultz,	Mr. Harry Jones,
Mr. Charles Ely,	Mr. Frank Lazarus,
Hon. Fernando Wood,	Mr. Wm. K. Vanderbilt,
Dr. Charles Bernacki,	Dr. George A. Peters,
Mr. Charles Watrous,	Mr. J. D. Sturdevant,
Mr. Frederick Jones,	Mr. Thomas Treddle,
Dr. Asch,	Mr. Charles F. Fearing,
Dr. S. T. Hubbard,	Prof. C. F. Chandler,
Dr. Charles M. Allin,	Mr. W. L. Strong,
Dr. F. A. Burrall,	Mr. William A. Bigelow,
Gen. Cullem,	Hon. Gilbert M. Speir,
Mr. Joseph S. Case,	Mr. Horace R. Kelly,
Mr. B. F. Beekman,	Mr. William Bayles,
Mr. William A. Guest,	Mr. Edward S. Hunt,
Mr. E. A. Smith,	Mr. Thomas P. Eldridge,
Mr. Joseph Gillette,	Mr. Dudley G. Gautier,
Mr. George W. Webber,	Mr. F. C. Richardson,
Hon. R. C. Hutchings,	Mr. Henry R. McElligott,
Hon. John K. Hackett,	Mr. Harris Pardee,
Hon. Samuel B. Garvin,	Hon. Thomas Murphy,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. Philip G. Weaver,
Mr. A. B. Stockwell,	Mr. George E. Kingsley,
Mr. William R. Garrison,	Mr. T. E. Roberts,
Mr. H. C. Fahnestock,	Mr. Howard Dickenson,
Mr. A. Wright Sandford,	Mr. Furman Hunt,
Mr. David Jones,	Mr. Oswald Kingsland,
Dr. Fordyce Barker,	Mr. Clark Bell,
Mr. E. J. Hawley,	Mr. Peter B. Taylor,
Mr. L. E. Chittenden,	Mr. John C. Work,
Mr. Jeremiah Curtis,	Mr. John H. Sherwood,
Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins,	Mr. Francis Copcutt,
Mr. George G. Kellogg,	Dr. Richard H. Derbey.

For boxes apply to Mrs. JOHN McGINNIS, Jr., No. 37 West 42d st.

CERCLE
FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.
ANNUAL MASKED AND FANCY
DRESS BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY,
Jan. 15.

Tickets and boxes at Rullman's, No. 114; P. Rontey's, No. 713, and A. Flauraud's, No. 487 Broadway, (up stairs;) and Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square, and No. 38 Clinton place.

22D INFANTRY, N. G. S. N. Y.,
RECEPTION,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Monday Evening, Jan. 12, 1874.
BOXES may be obtained of
Capt. T. TATE, JR., No. 854 Broadway.
Sergt. T. L. MILLER, No. 1,125 Broadway.
H. E. JONES, No. 162 Broadway.

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT.
FREE LECTURES.
ART OF SPEAKING FRENCH FLUENTLY.
23D ST. AND 6TH AV.,
first floor, over Moir's jewelry store.
MONDAY AT 8 P. M., ALSO
WEDNESDAY, AT 11 A. M., 3 P. M., AND 8 P. M.
Subject—"CULTIVATION OF THE EAR,"
with illustrations on sounds and idioms.
Lectures free. Ladies especially invited.

Prof. Lambert's Conversational Classes are especially adapted to those who desire to make their theoretical knowledge practically available by cultivation of the ear. CLASSES MEET DAILY AT 11.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.
ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 12.
JOHN BROUGHAM.
Recitations from his own writings.
Tickets at the Library 114 Broadway, and the Hall.

THE PILGRIM.

SUNDAY, Bain Hall, Great Jones st., New-York., at 4 P. M., for children,
MASTER ABE LINCOLN
(11 years old) will give Bunyan's Dream, and answer all questions from the audience as to The Pilgrim's Progress. A most wonderful display of memory and originality. Exhibition at 8 evening. Adults free; children under fifteen years old, 15c. A liberal collection will be expected.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL at the Academy of Music, THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1874.
Tickets, $15. Particulars hereafter.
H. MOSENTHAL, Secretary.

PROF. T. ROSENTEIN'S
ORCHESTRAL BAND,
Office No. 384 Bowery.
Music furnished for all occasions.

GO SEE KAREL OOM'S GREAT PAINTING, NOW on exhibition at Schenck's Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CORRECTED NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE LIMited partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of OSBORN & CHAPIN, has expired this day by its own limitation. Mr. C. J. Osborn, Mr. E. S. Chapin, or Mr. J. W. George has power to sign in liquidation.
CHARLES J. OSBORN,
E. S. CHAPIN,
J. W. GEORGE,
General Partners.
JAY GOULD,
Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership of PIXLEY, ABELL, LANGLEY & BLAKE is dissolved this day in London.

The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON, and are established at No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON. They solicit a general connection for business with their American friends. The London house have no interest or responsibilities in the BOSTON or NEW-YORK HOUSES.
STANTON BLAKE.
EDWARD LANGLEY.
FRANCIS BARRON BLAKE.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of Boston.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York.
BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of DELLINGER, CRAWFORD & DE WOLF for the transaction of a strictly commission business in stocks, bonds, and gold.

We have taken the offices formerly occupied by FEARING & DELLINGER, at No. 22 Broad st.
EDWARD DELLINGER,
SINGLETON L. CRAWFORD,
BYRON D. DE WOLF,
Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN KOCH and EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, of the City of New-York, under the firm name of JOHN KOCH & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN KOCH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874. EDWARD C. SCHAEFER.
Mr. JOHN KOCH continues business in his own name at Terrace and Central Park Gardens.

AMUSEMENTS.

COLOSSEUM,
Broadway and 35th st.
ENTERTAINMENTS FOR THE WEEK.
DAILY MATINEE from 12 M. to 5 o'clock P. M., with the renowned
CYCLORAMA OF
LONDON BY DAYLIGHT,
Painted in 1828.
EVENING ENTERTAINMENT from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M.
The magnificent pictorial wonder of
PARIS BY NIGHT,
as it appeared before the Revolution, presenting the charming illusions of that beautiful city by moon-light, star-light, and gas-light.
During each afternoon and evening will be displayed the exquisite specialties of
THE POLYTECHNIC PROMENADE,
comprising the CHAMBER OF MYSTERY, THE SPHINX, the Spirit Flame, Magic Wood-cutter, Glass Engraving, Wonder Mirror, Electro-Magnetic Curiosities, Spirit Writing, &c., &c.
Also, the novel entertainments of
THE LECTORIUM,
by PROF. TOBIN, late Secretary of the London Polytechnic, including the marvelous
ILLUSIONS AND DELUSIONS OF SCIENCE,
THE DISSOLVING STATUE AND SPEAKING PICTURES.
CATHEDRAL CHIMES,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THE LIGHTNING FLASH
from the Lantern each evening will announce 8 o'clock by Washington mean time.
ADMISSION TO ENTIRE EXPOSITION—MATINEE OR EVENING, $1.
Admission to Polytechnic Promenade only, 50 cents; to Cycloramas, 25 cents, and Lectorium, 25 cents extra, at option of visitors.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, and
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Will be presented
ADOLPHE BELOT'S
POWERFULLY WROUHT AND REALISTIC DRAMA
in six acts, entitled:
THE FEMME DE FEU!
as rearranged by the author expressly for
Mrs. J. B. BOOTH,
who will appear as the heroine,
DIANE BERRAUD.

The piece, which has been several weeks in careful and elaborate preparation, will be produced with NEW and APPROPRIATE SCENERY, ORIGINAL and SELECTED MUSIC, and NOVEL and INTRICATE MECHANICAL EFFECTS by Messrs. Glessing, Mollenhauer, and Sherwood.

N. B.—The manager, in presenting this grand play, announces that a new and unique effect will be produced, hitherto unattempted on any stage in this country, viz.: that of representing a
PHOSPHORESCENT SEA!!!

The play will be presented with a strong and powerful cast of characters, embracing the following names:

Miss Mary Wells,	Miss Rachal Noah,
Miss Foster Fox,	Miss Effie Weaver,
Mr. Joseph Wheelock,	Mr. H. F. Daly,
Mr. Robert Pateman,	Mr. H. A. Weaver,

And all the ladies and gentlemen of the company.

SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1:30.
THE FEMME DE FEU.
Diane Berraud..............................Mrs. J. B. BOOTH

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st., corner of Broadway. Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10:30. Box sheet open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. Seats may be secured one week ahead.
Proprietor and manager..............Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

Two hours of uninterrupted and innocent laughter.—*Herald.*

SARATOGA!! Every night this week, (except Saturday,) Bronson Howard's dashing local comedy, SARATOGA, with new situations, new musical effects, new scenery, and a great cast, including Mr. James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Morant, W. Davidge, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Louis James, Sara Jewett, F. Hardenberg, Minnie Conway, George Parkes, Nina Varian, D. Whiting, Nellie Mortimer, Hart Conway, Stella Congdon, J. G. Peakes, Mary N. Marcy, George De Vere, and others.

⁂ Saratoga matinée SATURDAY next, at 1:30.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Jan. 17, MAN AND WIFE, by particular request, hundreds being unable to obtain admission upon its last representation.

In rehearsal, a new and powerful comedy drama, from the frailties and fortunes of contemporaneous society, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, and entitled
FOLLINE!

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.
Corner 8th av. and 23d st.
PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.

A FAMILY MATINEE is given at this establishment every SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

EIGHTH WEEK—53D TO 59TH PERFORMANCE— 200,000 people have seen the entirely new Grand Spectacular Comic Trick Panoramic Pantomime,

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!!!

Which abounds with mirthful characteristics, and is enjoyed alike by adult and child. The famed MARTEN FAMILY, Herr LIND, the Stockholm Wonder, the beautiful RIGL SISTERS, the JACKLEY TROUPE, and other renowned specialty artists, contribute toward making this the
LEADING HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT!
M. G. L. FOX, the American Grimaldi, as HUMPTY DUMPTY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.
GABRIEL Opens 7:15; curtain 8 o'clock. GRUB.
GABRIEL FAVORITE FAMILY RESORT. LAST GRUB.
GABRIEL WEEK OF THE WONDERFUL MA- GRUB.
GABRIEL JILTON-RAYNORS. Last nights of GRUB.
GABRIEL the delightful, grotesque, startling GRUB.
GABRIEL morceau, THE GOBLINS THAT GRUB.
GABRIEL STOLE THE SEXTON. Last nights GRUB.
GABRIEL of the wonderful Majilton-Raynors, GRUB.
GABRIEL beautiful Boushell, elegant Nelsons, GRUB.
GABRIEL and marvelous Austins. Last nights GRUB.
GABRIEL this week, and Wednesday and Sat- GRUB.
GABRIEL urday Matinées. Then look out for GRUB.
GABRIEL a reign of merriment and carnival GRUB.
GABRIEL of fun. GRUB.

Jan. 19 will open a grand season of VAUDEVILLE NOVELTIES, surpassing anything heretofore, comprising specialty artists of the highest talent and greatest variety, affording entertainments of the high order and rare excellence for which this popular family theatre is famed.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
TWELFTH WEEK OF MR. LESTER WALLACK
IN THE COMEDY SERIES.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS
AND SATURDAY MATINEE
of Boucicault's new comedy, entitled
A MAN OF HONOR.
ALL THE PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY.
SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS ENTIRELY NEW.
On SATURDAY EVENING will be produced Bulwer's popular standard comedy of
MONEY,
WITH NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
in which
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will perform and
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE IN TWO YEARS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Farewell appearance of the
VOKES,
in their great specialty
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.
Leffingwell's nonsensical absurdity,
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. O. DOUD BYRON.
BEN McCULLOUGH FOR ONE WEEK.
MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1874.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON,	The comedy of
in	PERFECTION,
the gigantic success	and A. H. Sheldon's comic
entitled:	pantomime,
BEN McCULLOUGH.	FROLICS OF A CLOWN

EVERY AFTERNOON and incidental to above,
The premier Ventriloquist, Mr. ALEX. DAVIS.
The American Songstress, Miss JENNIE ENGEL.
"DICK" SANDS, the "Great Pendy," M. Gallagher and W. H. Crane's $11,000 BOX TRICK.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

IMMENSE SUCCESS. IMMENSE SUCCESS.
Robinson Hall, 16th st., near Broadway.
THE PICCANNINNIES,
From London.
Every afternoon at 3 and every evening at 7:45.
Vocal and instrumental music, mirth, dancing and burlesque opera, by a troupe of the smallest living artists in the world, varying in height from thirty to forty-five inches. The greatest wonder of the nineteenth century. Don't fail to see the little people. The matinée performances are given for the convenience of ladies and children. Admission, 50c.; children half price. Reserved seats, 25c. extra. Box-office open from 8 A. M. Raphael De Solla, Manager, late of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, London.

SPORTSMEN.
Go see the English and American game-birds, now on exhibition at Schenck's Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Health, and that permission has been granted by said board to remove all remains of persons now buried in the grounds or deposited in the vaults of the First Presbyterian Church, located between 1st and 2d sts. and between 1st and 2d avs. in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York.

Permission has also been given to have said remains removed to such cemetery or cemeteries as may be designated by the School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward.

If any of the relations or friends of the deceased persons, above referred to, desire to remove the remains, or desire to have the removal effected in any special manner (at their own cost) they are requested to notify the undersigned, within thirty days from the date of this advertisement.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.
LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Clerk of the Board of Education,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.

THE MASKED BURGLARS.

A JEWELER BOUND, GAGGED, AND ROBBED.

A DARING OUTRAGE—ARRAIGNMENT OF SOME OF THE GANG YESTERDAY—MORE ARRESTS.

Another most daring robbery by a gang of masked burglars was reported at the Central Office yesterday, by Capt. McElwaine, of the Twentieth Precinct. It is distinguished from the operations of the gang now under arrest by being even more daringly planned and executed. The story is simply as follows: Adolph Hank, a jeweler, having a large store at No. 327 Fourth avenue, states that about 9 o'clock on Friday evening, two men entered his store and asked for Mr. Hank. He said that was his name, when they said that they were detectives, and had called to see him in reference to two watches which had been stolen, and which had been left with him for repairs by the thief a fortnight ago. He denied having received the watches, when one of the men said, "Let us go into the back room; we can talk more privately there." He went into a small room at the rear of the store, used by him as a bedroom, and had no sooner entered it than one of the men drew a piece of lead-pipe from under his coat, and struck him on the head, knocking him senseless. Then they tied his hands and feet with clothes-line cord, stuffed a handkerchief in his mouth, and then tied another handkerchief over his mouth. They also tied a handkerchief over his eyes. When he regained his senses he managed, by moving his head, to rub the handkerchief off his eyes. He then saw five masked men engaged packing up his jewelry in small satchels. After they had taken between three and four thousand dollars' worth of jewelry, they came into the rear room and pulled away his bed from a door leading into the hall. They pried this open, and, gaining the hall, passed out by the hall-door into the street, and escaped. After a time Mr. Hank managed to gain his feet, and staggered to the store door, which the burglars had locked from the inside, and the key of which they had removed. Unable to speak, or move his hands, he at length succeeded in attracting the attention of a Police officer on the other side of Ninth avenue, who crossed and released him. Capt. McElwaine and Detective Clinchy made an examination, and found a small "jimmy" and a piece of lead-pipe on the floor of the small room. They also found the clothes-line cord and handkerchiefs with which Mr. Hank was tied and gagged. Although the Police pretend to be of the opinion that no robbery has been committed, there is every reason to suppose that Mr. Hank was robbed precisely in the manner stated, and that the thieves belong to a notorious gang of ruffians who make their head-quarters in the immediate vicinity.

ARREST OF ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE GANG.

In connection with the late arrests of the gang of masked burglars at Millard's thieves' saloon, corner of Canal and Washington streets, the detectives have succeeded in arresting one of the most important and ruffianly members of the gang in the person of the notorious "Denny" Brady. This man, one of the most dangerous burglars in the country, has been positively identified, and is now in a fair way of expiating his many crimes in the State Prison. His history is a long record of thievery. Two years ago, in company with Patsey Conroy, Thomas Cummins, and Mike Hurley, he robbed the Kensington Park Bank of Philadelphia of over $100,000. Brady came to the bank during the day dressed in the full uniform of a Philadelphia Police officer, and warned the Cashier to order the two watchmen to be careful that evening, as his Captain expected an effort would be made to rob the bank, also telling the Cashier that there would be a force of Police guarding the vicinity. At night, Brady, in uniform, and two other men, who said they were detectives, and exhibited shields, told the watchmen that the Captain had ordered them to remain in the bank. The watchmen let them in, when Brady and his companions knocked the watchmen down, tied and gagged them, and then admitted the remainder of the gang, who went to work, and in a short time cut open the safe and stole the securities and deposits. Brady came back to this City with $12,000 as his share of the robbery, married a young girl in the Fourth Ward, and started a saloon on Bayard street. He soon gambled away his money, and began thieving again with Thomas Cummins and Michael Donovan, alias "The Wreck," robbed Mr. Albert Bornowsky, a German merchant in East Broadway, beating the unfortunate gentleman until he was nearly dead. Political influence under the Tammany rule saved him and he was finally released. On the arrest of Patsey Conroy and Larry Griffin and Dan Kelly in Millard's, the detectives naturally imagined that Brady, so long connected with these men, was also a member of the masked gang. They accordingly determined to arrest him on the first opportunity. The matter was placed in the hands of Detectives Lyon and King, who on Friday night succeeded in arresting Brady in the Bowery, near Hester street. He had been drinking very heavily, and had not any money in his possession. It will be remembered that the farm-house of Mr. Abraham Post, at Catskill, N. Y., was robbed by a gang of six masked men, one of whom tied the family of Mr. Post, including his daughter, with cords, and threatened them in the most brutal manner. This man was Brady. Detectives Elder and Field called on Mr. Post's son Edmond, and Miss Alice Post, who had previously identified Patsey Conroy, Dan Kelly, and Larry Griffin, now confined in the jail at White Plains. Detective Elder said, "Now, Miss Post, who would you like to see arrested now." She instantly answered, "Oh, that saucy Irishman." Detective Elder said, "Well, I want to show you something before you go home," and conducted Miss Post to Eldridge Street Station, where Brady was confined. No sooner did Miss Post see Brady than she identified him. The young lady became fairly wild with excitement, and jumping up and down clapped her hands and said, "Oh, that's him; that's the Irishman. Oh, dear, I'm so glad." Brady became completely demoralized when he saw Miss Post, and lost all his usual braggadocio. He will be taken to the Greene County Jail, to await trial for the robbery of Mr. Post's residence. Billy Woods, alias John Byrnes, was taken to White Plains and lodged in jail yesterday. Unless the keepers in the White Plain's Jail are vigilant, Conroy, Kelly, Griffin, and Woods, will escape, as an attempt will be made to liberate them by their friends.

SOME OF THE RUFFIANS IN COURT.

The announcement in the City journals yesterday morning, to the effect that the burglars who, on the 23d day of December, committed a most daring outrage and robbery at the Emmett cottage, New-Rochelle, would be examined at White Plains in the course of the forenoon, attracted persons from almost every section of the county to obtain a glimpse of the accused perpetrators of the crime. Shortly after 11 o'clock, John Kelly, alias Dan. Kelly, Patrick Conroy, Larry Griffin, and Billy Woods, alias John Burns, being taken up in one of the morning trains, were brought into court, before Judge Porter, of New-Rochelle. Detectives Elder, Fields, King, and Lyons, of the New-York Central Office, were present, with a large assortment of burglars' implements, consisting of four dark lanterns, numerous powder flasks, eleven soft felt hats, a lot of masks, and other articles found at the head-quarters of the robbers in New-York City, together with some fragments of tools left behind them in the dwelling of the Emmett family. All that could obtain an opportunity of inspecting the tools availed themselves of it. Mr. Charles H. Roosevelt, of New-Rochelle, appeared as counsel on the part of the people, and Col. Fellows, of New-York, for the prisoners.

Col. Fellows inquired of the court what course would be pursued in regard to Billy Woods, alias Burns, who was not charged in the proceedings had at New-Rochelle with being implicated in the commission of the crime in question, while Kelly, Conroy, and Griffin were charged in the complaint against Burns with being implicated with him. He desired that the names of Kelly, Conroy, and Griffin be stricken from the warrant against Burns. He would then waive an examination of Kelly, Conroy, and Griffin, remarking that public feeling had been so worked up against the perpetrators of the robbery that it would be impossible to expect anything like justice being done them. The suggestion of Col. Fellows was conceded, and Col. Fellows then objected to Judge Porter, as Police Justice of New-Rochelle, having jurisdiction, but as Judge Porter announced that he presided there as one of the Justices of Peace of Westchester County, the objection as to his jurisdiction was withdrawn. Col. Fellows then remarked that he should also waive an examination in the case of Burns, as he had in the others, and await the action of the Grand Jury and trial by another tribunal, where his clients would stand a much better chance of securing justice. The four prisoners were then fully committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury next month.

In order to prevent the possibility of Burns, alias Woods, slipping out of the custody of Sheriff Carpenter by a writ of habeas corpus, inasmuch as no evidence had been recorded against him, Mary Lyon, a colored cook on board of the steamer Seawanhaka, was examined. She testified that she prepared breakfast for seven men on board of the steamer on the 23d day of December. They ate their breakfast in the kitchen, where she waited upon them; that she identified the four prisoners present as four of the seven persons that she provided breakfast for. They had with them a large black valise, a yellow or light-colored valise, and a long black bundle, which was covered with black muslin or rubber, and that the light-colored valise produced in court is like the one she saw in possession of the prisoners.

THE BRIG MATTANO ROBBED BY THE GANG.

It will be remembered that the brig Mattano, while lying in mid-stream, off the Battery, was boarded by six thieves, all masked, who shot and severely wounded Capt. Connaughton, tied up the Captain's wife and mate, and carried off in their boat jewelry worth $1,000. Two young men, named William Doogan and Richard Carroll, were arrested, and, on being brought to trial, were convicted and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment each. It was stated in THE TIMES at the time that the unfortunate men were innocent of the crime, and District Attorney Russell becoming convinced of the fact that they had been unjustly convicted, has had them detained in the Tombs and not taken to the State Prison until some steps can be taken toward setting aside the unjust verdict rendered. It is now positively known that Patsey Conroy and Larry Griffin, arrested for robbing the various houses out of the City, and both of whom are old river-thieves, are the men who shot Capt. Connaughton, and who robbed the brig Mattano. The Police officials at Central Office will, on Monday, lay the facts in their possession before District Attorney Phelps.

ANOTHER GANG BROKEN UP.

There is much excitement at Cold Spring, N. Y., over an important arrest made there. On Tuesday last the school-house in the village was entered by burglars, who, finding nothing of value, demolished everything they laid their hands on. The case being placed in Officer Bullock's hands, he arrested one Wm. Spellman, who confessed, and in his confession implicated two others, all three of whom have been committing various depredations in the village, including the robbery of S. Secor's cigar store. Spellman had 500 of the stolen cigars, which he handed over to Officer Bullock. He also made the startling confession that a plan had been organized to rob a butcher named Pierce, while he was traveling on his route over a lonely road. The scoundrels were to waylay, and, after robbing him, put him to death. They had also planned to gag and rob the Hudson River Railroad station agent at Cold Spring, and securing the keys, go to the station, where, disguised as females, they were to overpower the night-watchman, Isaac M. De Laney, and then rob the safe and plunder the office. As the station agent is also the agent of the American Express Company, the robbers expected they would make a "rich haul." One of the men implicated by Spellman is named Truesdell. He was a boon companion of Conroy, who was sent to Sing Sing for attacking the Cashier of the Fishkill Bank and robbing him. The greatest importance is attached to his arrest, as it is believed that he is at the head of a ruffianly gang who have long been a terror to the neighborhood. His accomplices have fled.

CHARITY HOSPITAL PHYSICIANS.

The recent action of the Board of Charities and Correction in appointing visiting physicians to the charity hospitals to succeed Drs. Louis A. Sayre, Alfred L. Loomis, and James R. Wood, does not seem to meet the approbation of the leading members of the medical profession in this City. In accordance with a resolution passed by the board at a meeting in December, which stated "that it is inexpedient for any visiting physician or surgeon connected with the Bellevue or Charity Hospitals to hold more than one of the positions in the two hospitals named, and that the gentlemen be respectfully requested to elect in which of said hospitals they desired to continue to hold their position," Drs. Sayre, Loomis, and Wood resigned their positions as visiting physicians to Charity Hospital, selecting to continue their labors at Bellevue. The members of the board claim that this action was taken with a view of increasing the number of physicians to the hospitals, deeming that the duties were entirely too great for three physicians of an extended outside practice to undertake. On the other hand, it is claimed that this action was taken by the board more particularly to make places for certain favorites. Notwithstanding the fact that no pay is attached to the office of physician to either hospital, quite a number of applications, some of which were strongly indorsed, were made for the vacant positions. Among the number of applicants were several old and experienced physicians. The Board, however, as previously reported in THE TIMES, appointed Drs. Charles T. Poore, of No. 427 Fourth avenue; Frederick R. S. Drake, No. 56 West Twenty-fourth street, and Dr. Clement Cleveland, of No. 60 West Thirty-eighth street. Dr. Poore is a young physician, and said to be a graduate of the Medical College on Twenty-third street, and received his appointment through the influence of a member of the board. Dr. Clement Cleveland was appointed upon the recommendation of Alderman Billings, Alderman Vance, and Dr. Peasley, one of our City physicians, who recommended the applicant as "in all respects a competent judge of professional matters." His letter of recommendation was also signed by Mayor Havemeyer. Dr. Frederick R. S. Drake was appointed upon a letter of recommendation written by John H. Draper and indorsed by Robert Mackey. Both of the latter-named physicians, Drs. Drake and Cleveland, are very little known among the medical faculty of the City, but are said to be graduates of a City institution, but not one of the three physicians are spoken of as having had previous experience in public institutions here or elsewhere. A prominent physician of this City, who ranks among the very first in the profession, said yesterday that the appointment of Drs. Poore, Cleveland, and Drake was a great disappointment to the medical fraternity, for, as physicians, the appointees were altogether unknown in the profession. The Charity Hospital is known to be one of the most important institutions in the country, and needs the services of the most experienced physicians. He was certain that these new appointees have had no experience in any similar institution here or elsewhere. Another prominent physician, member of the Board of Health, expressed his dissatisfaction at the recent appointments, and said there were numbers of physicians who applied for appointment who, if chosen, would have given entire satisfaction. The new appointees were never recognized in the profession as a better class of men.

Doctors Sayre, Loomis, and Wood, who are retained as visiting physicians to Bellevue Hospital, stand at the very head of the medical profession in this City. They have been connected with Bellevue and Charity Hospitals for probably ten years at least, and two of the number were members of the first medical staff at Charity Hospital, serving with Dr. Frank Hamilton, Dr. J. E. Taylor, and Dr. Augustus Flint, many years ago. Dr. Loomis is a well-known professor in the University Medical College, and Doctors Wood and Sayre are also Professors in the Bellevue Medical College. The term of office of physicians to the Charity and Bellevue Hospitals is not fixed for any definite period, all appointees serving until removed or until they choose to resign. Though the physicians to the hospitals receive no pay, yet the position is considered as a very responsible and important charge, and one of honor also. The duties of the office are far more responsible than the duties of any ordinary physician. The visiting physicians are often called upon to hold consultations upon most important cases, and to direct and instruct subordinate physicians as to their respective duties. Upon the decision of the Board of Physicians, who visit these hospitals, oftentimes depends the most important results, and only physicians of long and extended experience, it is urged, should be intrusted with the chief management of such institutions. It is not surprising, then, that the medical fraternity in this City should feel dissatisfied at the recent action of the Board of Charities and Correction, in appointing comparatively unknown and inexperienced members of the profession to fill such responsible posts. The opinion among leading physicians in the City seems to be that the Board of Charities and Correction might have found plenty of physicians in the City who rank high in the profession, who would have accepted the positions if tendered them.

MR. BERGH ON LONG ISLAND.

Last night a gang of some 200 roughs met in a liquor-saloon kept by a man named Conklin, along the river side, foot of Seventh street, Hunter's Point. In the rear of the house, a large cock-pit was fitted up, and about 10 o'clock the sport began. After three fights had been fought, a cry of "Bergh," and "Police," was started, and immediately a scene of indescribable confusion ensued. A rush was made for a window leading into a hall-room, but here Bergh's Superintendent, Hartfield, with Officers Field and Evans, of the society, sprang into the pit with revolvers in their hands. Before the mouths of the revolvers the gang fell back. A rush was made for the other side of the pit, and the wooden side of the building gave way under the pressure, and a yelling crowd fell pell mell into a ditch. Each officer grabbed one of the fighters and drove some twenty others into a corner of the pit. Mr. Hartfield only had five of his own force and four policemen to back him, and consequently the great bulk of the roughs got away. Ten were captured and locked up. The pit was a perfect wreck. Several sprang up to the rafters and broke through the roof. A *Sun* reporter was clutched by Hartfield and held on to until he showed his credentials. If an adequate force could have been obtained from the Police the whole gang of roughs would have no doubt been captured. The ten prisoners will be arraigned before Justice Parsell this morning.

THE JORDAN BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

The famous breach of promise case of Jordan against Jordan took a new turn in the City Court yesterday, when Counselor P. Keady, plaintiff's attorney, applied to Judge Neilson, in the City Court, for an order directing the defendant to show cause why the satisfaction of judgment entered herein should not be set aside on the ground that it was fraudulently entered in that it defrauded the plaintiff's attorney out of his fees, $370 10. The settlement was made without the knowledge of the applicant. Judge Neilson granted the order, and made it returnable at 10 A. M. on the 17th inst.

THE LATEST BROOKLYN DEFALCATION.

The discrepancy of three thousand and odd dollars discovered on Friday by the Examining Committee of the Board of Audit in the accounts of Deputy Collector Gill, still continues to be the most prominent topic of interest in Brooklyn. Yesterday afternoon Collector Burrows, by advice of the Examining Committee and the Corporation Counsel, caused the arrest of his deputy on a warrant issued by Justice Morse. It will be seen from the following affidavit, made by Collector Burrows, upon which the warrant was granted, that although the Examining Committee are satisfied proof can be obtained of a defalcation reaching at least $3,000, the proofs at present in their possession enable them to charge only the misappropriation of some nine hundred and odd dollars:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS, *ss.*: Lemuel Burrows being duly sworn says that he is and was at the time hereinafter stated Collector of Taxes and Assessments of the City of Brooklyn, and that A. W. H. Gill was his deputy; that while deputy as represented, and on or about the 14th day of February, 1873, as deponent is informed and believes, said Gill took, abstracted, and embezzled, and converted to his, said Gill's, own use, out of the moneys of the City of Brooklyn, then passing through his hands, as deponent believes, feloniously and unlawfully, the sum of $981 24, and, as deponent has good grounds for believing, said Gill has been guilty of several similar offenses while acting in said capacity. Wherefore deponent prays that defendant may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

LEMUEL BURROWS.

Sworn to before me, this 10th day of January, 1874.

N. B. MORSE, Jr.,
Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Gill was arrested in his office and taken before Justice Morse, who refused bail. Mr. P. Keady, counsel for the alleged defaulter, made application to the District Attorney to waive his right to the service of habeas corpus papers, and allow the prisoner to make application for bail before a Judge of the Supreme Court. District Attorney Britton at first refused, but subsequently gave his consent to this proceeding. Gill was then taken to Judge Neilson's Court, where counsel made a motion that he be admitted to bail in a reasonable amount. Mr. Britton opposed the motion, but after hearing argument on both sides, Judge Neilson fixed bail at $10,000. This amount the prisoner's counsel claimed was a practical refusal to grant any bail. The prisoner had been for twenty years in the Tax Collector's office, and was still a poor man. He strongly asserted his innocence, and had every motive for remaining to secure that vindication which he claimed was sure to be the result of a trial. Judge Neilson finally fixed the bail at $5,000. Up to a late hour the prisoner was still in the custody of the Sheriff, not having been able to procure the requisite bail. When questioned relative to the charge preferred against him, Mr. Gill indignantly asserted his innocence. He says it is strange that a discrepancy should now be discovered between the tax-rolls and cash receipts of 1871, when the Board of Audit last Summer, aided by experts, examined the same accounts and pronounced everything right. He could not tell how the discrepancies arose, but stated that frequently large sums of money received were done up in packages where persons passing in and out of the office could see them, and that they might have been stolen. The theft would not necessarily be discovered at the time, as there would not be a surplus or difference between the cash-book and drawer when the books were closed at night. He did not know who stamped off the tax-rolls, and was not himself in possession of the stamps.

Alderman Ropes, of the Examining Committee, states that the discrepancy is between $5,000 and $6,000, and that there is no doubt as to Capt. Gill's guilt. He also, in the course of the conversation, stated that the books of the Tax Collector's office had never been balanced since 1835, and that people were absolutely coming into the office now and paying bills of taxes for that and the succeeding year. He believed that the City had lost a great amount of money through these irregularities.

Corporation Counsel De Witt thinks that Gill's guilt is clear, but believes he must have had accomplices to manipulate the cash-books. Mr. Wm. E. Warren, the accountant expert, expressed in the most emphatic manner his disbelief in the statement that all the fraud in the Collector's office had been exposed. Its ramifications, he said, extend in directions not yet adverted to by the Auditing Committee, and, if sufficient nerve could be infused into those gentlemen, the disclosures which would result therefrom would thrill the community.

At 11 o'clock last night Deputy Collector Gill furnished bail, and was permitted to go home.

THE PROPOSED WORKING MEN'S PARADE.

The Police Commissioners gave an audience, yesterday, to a committee of four from the Committee of Safety, claiming to represent 20,000 unemployed working men, who desire to march to the City Hall on Tuesday, for the ostensible purpose of laying their grievances before the City authorities. It will be remembered that an application was made for a permit to parade by the committee named above, and the Police Commissioners objected to that portion of the route south of Canal street. The committee, therefore, called yesterday to confer with the Commissioners on the subject. P. J. McGuire acted as spokesman for the committee, which consisted of four representatives of the Irish, German, French, and English elements of the organization of working men. Mr. McGuire said that the committee had called to obtain an answer to their application, and that they had received written permission from the Park Commissioners to occupy Tompkins square. They desired to meet there and march down to the City Hall. They were informed by President Smith that, owing to the crowded condition of the streets leading to the City Hall, and the disturbance an assemblage of the nature contemplated would cause to the courts, they would not be allowed to go south of Canal street. Mr. McGuire stated an able legislator, whose name they would divulge, had promised to appear there and plead their cause. They had invited a committee of the Assemblymen from this City to meet them, and they wanted to proceed to the City Hall and present their claims for work. Mr. Smith suggested that they could send a deputation to the City Hall, but this did not suit the views of the committee. Mr. Smith then informed the committee that he had received reports from the Captains of Police to the effect that men had been visiting men at work and informing them that they must quit work on Tuesday next and join the ranks of the processionists. This would not be allowed, and orders had been given to arrest all persons found engaged in this business. The committee disclaimed all knowledge of this movement, and said the men engaged therein had no authority. Commissioner Gardner said that the board had decided not to permit the procession to go below Canal street under any circumstances. An acrimonious discussion thereupon ensued, and was brought to a close by the departure of the committee in a hurried and excited manner.

The board held a meeting afterward, and adopted the following as the route of the procession:

"Form at Tompkins square, move through Eighth street to the Bowery, through Bowery, (moving next to the curbstone on west side of the street,) to Canal street; through Canal street, moving next to the curbstone on the north side of the street, to South Fifth avenue; through South Fifth avenue and Fifth avenue, (moving next to the curbstone on the east side of the avenues,) to Fourteenth street, and through to Union square. The procession to be formed with such front that when moving on the streets, occupied by railroads, the movement of the cars shall not be impeded."

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

In the United States District Court yesterday Judge Blatchford rendered the following decisions: In the case of J. M. Duncan and Simon Poey against the steam-ship Francis Wright, her tackle, &c., in which the plaintiffs seek to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by them by reason of the spoiling of a cargo of Texas beef through a defect in the bilge-pipe of the steamer which they had chartered from the defendants, a decree was ordered to be entered for the defendants with costs. In the case of the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Company against the steam-boat Pleasant Valley and the steam-tug Samuel Rotan, to recover the value of the canal-boats Lawrence and Charles Nesbit, sunk by collision, the libel as against the Pleasant Valley was dismissed with costs, and a decree ordered to be entered for the plaintiffs against the tug-boat, with a reference to assess the amount of damage. In the case of A. W. Humphreys, the owner of the tug-boat Samuel Rotan, against the steam-boat Pleasant Valley, to recover damages alleged to have been sustained in the same collision as in the case above mentioned, the libel was dismissed with costs. In the cases of Thos. Drennan and John Bailey, the Captains of the canal-boats mentioned above, against the steam-boat Pleasant Valley, to recover the value of personal property and freight money lost by reason of the sinking of their craft, caused by alleged negligence on the part of the Pleasant Valley, the libels were dismissed, with costs.

CRANBERRIES FOR QUEEN VICTORIA.

The Foreign Trade Committee of the New-Jersey Cranberry Growers' Association, Messrs. E. W. Crane, N. K. French, and Hon. John Torrey, Jr., made their first shipment of cranberries to England by the Inman steamer City of Chester, a few days since. This shipment is made up from contributions of members of the New-Jersey Association who desire to introduce the American cranberry to the English market. N. H. Bishop, owner of the Oxycoccus and Mayeta cranberry plantations, at Manahawken, Ocean County, N. J., has also shipped some superior berries by the Philadelphia Steam-ship Line, the President of that company offering every facility to encourage the enterprise. The consignors have sent with their shipments neatly printed circulars explaining the best methods of cooking and preserving this delicious berry. The amount of berries now annually produced upon cultivated plantations in the United States amounts to about 300,000 bushels. New-Jersey still takes the lead in its cultivation. The New-Jersey Cranberry Growers' Association have sent two crates of cranberries to Queen Victoria, a most royal way of introducing the Jersey cranberry into England.

CHARGES AGAINST DR. NEPHEGYI.

THE INVESTIGATION—ALLEGED EXTENSIVE SWINDLING OPERATIONS.

The case of E. M. Knox, of No. 194 Fifth avenue, against the Bohemian Sonenberg, otherwise known as Dr. Gabor Nephegyi, who was at one time Secretary to Santa Anna, and who has been for sometime past before Justice Kilbreth undergoing an examination on a charge of having swindled Mr. E. M. Knox out of $3,000, was concluded yesterday afternoon, the Justice holding him to bail in the sum of $3,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury, and Mr. H. P. Norton becoming his bondsman as in the other cases pending against him. In summing up the case Mr. Hill, counsel for Nephegyi, submitted an inventory of the defendant's effects to show that the money was obtained during a period of temporary embarrassment, and that there was no desire on the part of his client to swindle Mr. Knox out of his claim. The inventory consisted of a claim against the United States Government for $1,100,000, 60,000 acres of land in Mexico, $250,000 worth of pictures, the house and lot No. 50 East Fifty-third street, furniture, plate, library, horses, carriages, Cuban bonds, the patent right to a machine to make hemp from the banana tree, and a quantity of other property. Hon. Peter Mitchell in his brief cited the cases of Thomas vs. The People, 34 N. Y. Rep., 351; People vs. Haynes, 14 Wendell, 546; 2 Bishop, Criminal law, 424, and other authorities. He also submitted an authenticate record of the man's career in the past to show that he is a professional confidence man. The following is the record as copied from the papers: 1866, was arrested by Capt. Washburne (of the Ninth Precinct) on suspicion of making counterfeit money on Staten Island; was again arrested and delivered to New-York officers, and confined in Ludlow Street Jail, charged with swindling. The case was settled by Henry P. Norton (his bondsman) paying up. R. A. Harrison, lawyer, corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, again had him arrested for swindling a Boston house to the amount of $10 000. Was arrested in 1869 in Philadelphia by Detective Wm. Yoke, of Bethlehem, Penn., and taken to Easton Jail, on a charge of swindling Hon. Asa Packer, Mr. Pardee, Dr. Stout, and John S. Miller. He was bailed by H. P. Norton, and forfeited his bail, which was paid by Norton. He afterward swindled Alfred S. Gillett, Cashier or President of the Girard Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, and fled the country. He next turned up in New-York, where the following constitute at least a portion of the list of his victims: H. D. Ostermoor, cotton dealer, No. 75 Pearl street, $6,000; Russell & Co., wine dealers, Broad street; W. A. J. Lynch, No. 68 Cedar street, $14,000; Mr. Goldman, dry goods, Canal street; $600; McGreaty, tailor, Eighth street, near Broadway, $700; T. Crane, Forty-eighth street and Sixth avenue, $400; Mr. Caswell, Broadway and Twenty-fourth street, $500; T. A. Godfrey, No. 240 Broadway, $500; Elbert Nostrand, Fortieth-street, near Third avenue, $4,000; the late S. N. Pike, $8,000; Mr. Lespinesse, Fort Washington, $2,000; Empire Laundry, $300; Austin Baldwin & Co., No. 72 Broadway; J. C. Hall's Sons, Park row; Breithoff & Wilson, Beaver street; Mr. Burrit, shoe dealer, Cortlandt street; Mr. Shugensey, coffee broker; Mr. Christerson, tea dealer; Mr. Darling, Broadway and Spring street; E. M. Knox, No. 194 Fifth avenue, $3,000, which is the case just concluded; Mr. W. Lyman, No. 89 Liberty street, $7,000, for which he is now under arrest, and the examination set for next Wednesday, and others. In both of the above cases Mr. Norton has gone his bail, as upon former occasions. He has given checks upon the Gallatin National Bank, in which he had no funds, to E. M. Knox, to Prof. Rizzo, of Broadway and Seventeenth street, and to the carpenters, glaziers, painters and plumbers who have just built a fine billiard-room and conservatory at his house No. 50 East Fifty-third street. He lives in gorgeous style, keeps horses, carriages and servants, gives magnificent entertainments to the New-York Geographical and Historical Society, of which bodies he claims to be a member, and altogether has moved in the very first literary society of this City. He gives out that he is a wealthy Mexican, when the fact is that he is a fugitive from justice from that country, having swindled the City of Mexico out of $600,000 by obtaining a contract to supply that city with gas, and then putting down old stove-pipe and other worthless articles. Besides those already mentioned he has victims in Pittsburg, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia, and Mr. John G. Miller, in a letter attached to the papers, and dated "Bethlehem, Dec. 23, 1873," after some general remarks, says: "I can only add that Nephegyi is one of the most consummate villains, rogues, and swindlers that ever disgraced this part of the country, for the truth of which I can refer you to Messrs. A. Pardee, E. P. Williams, Rev. Francis Wall, Rev. Eugene Seibert, and a number of other persons in this section." Mr. Miller also incloses the accounts printed in the local papers of the doings and arrest of Nephegyi and his colaborer in that section, one "Major W. T. Kosinski."

As all of the papers in the case would make a large-sized volume, the above will suffice to give an idea of the man. More will come out on Wednesday next.

ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUDS IN BROOKLYN.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New-York found indictments, yesterday, against Supervisor of Internal Revenue Hawley, Alfred Vanderwerken, of Collector Freeland's office, and John D. Sanborn. The indictments were found for conspiracy under section 30 of act of May 30, 1867, and section 19 act of July 20, 1868, to defraud the Government upon taxes payable in succession and legacy cases. When the indictments were presented, District Attorney Tenney at once issued bench warrants for the arrest of the accused. Mr. Dutcher begged that Mr. Hawley should not be subjected to the indignity of an arrest, promising that he would be responsible for his presence. The request was granted. The other warrants took the usual course. The circumstances which led to the indictments are briefly as follows:

In 1871 a certain law of Congress that had been operative for eight years was repealed. At the date of its repeal the amount of tax or duty collectable under it the succeeding twenty years was over $10,000,000. Three persons were appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to collect, with the power to recover any of the sums due to the United States Government from individuals or corporations. The money thus recovered was sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, who gave a receipt to the parties paying it, while the agent through whom it was collected claimed and received as his share one-half the amount. Mr. Sanborn, of Boston, was one of the agents, who is now under arrest. Mr. Vanderwerken was the clerk in this City who was appointed to see that all the amounts collectable were collected and turned over to the Government. The method of the alleged fraud was this: It is said that Mr. Vanderwerken, when large sums of money were involved, instead of turning them over direct to the Government, communicated the information he had obtained to the office in New-York, and that certain parties there were permitted to collect them, claiming, of course, fifty per cent. under the act of Congress for their trouble. Certain parties may mean Supervisor Hawley and his subordinates, it is alleged.

Mr. Vanderwerken, who resides in Brooklyn and is in the confidence of the Collector as well as in his employ in his office, receives $2,000 per annum to collect under provisions of law and regulations of Commissioners of Internal Revenue, to aid and assist the proper Government officers in the discovery of any money belonging to the United States.

Sanborn holds a contract under a sub-division of an Appropriation bill under the Act of May 8, 1872. In pursuance of that power the Secretary of the Treasury made a contract with Sanborn, which authorizes him to receive fifty cents on every dollar collected.

Late in the evening Mr. Hawley furnished $25,000 bail and Mr. Vanderwerken $10,000. Gen. Tracy, who is counsel for all of the accused, did not ask for any reduction of the bail. Mr. Lamborn is at present in Boston.

TAMMANY'S TROUBLES.

The temporary Committee on Organization of the new Tammany General Committee met at 4 P. M. yesterday, John Kelly presiding. The deliberations of the Committee were secret and were prolonged until nearly 8 P. M. The contesting delegates from the Sixth and Twelfth Assembly Districts were heard, but no decision was made as to their claims for admission. The Sixth District is the one in which Timothy J. Campbell, who has so far reigned supreme, has found an energetic opponent in Assistant Alderman Healey. The Twelfth has been always regarded as "Woltman's district," but its ownership is now contested by John Monks and others. The members of the committee, when questioned yesterday evening, were unwilling to give any information as to how the questions involved in these two districts would be settled. Judging from the long speeches made by contestants and the sometimes loud and animated discussion heard outside, there is no doubt but that the proceedings were peculiary interesting and exciting. There is a general impression abroad that the hearing accorded to the contestants is simply a farce and that Kelly and Morrissey have decided to admit only certain delegations which they denominate "regular." A circular has been printed by the orders of the Tammany leaders with the names of delegates to the new General Committee. This circular, it is believed, contains the names of all the persons who are to compose the General Committee. The delegates from the Sixth District, headed by Campbell, and from the Twelfth, headed by Woltman, are printed in the circular. These delegations, it is said, will be certainly recognized, although the Committee on Organization profess to be willing to admit the contestants if they can prove that "regular" tickets were carried by fraud. The committee adjourned last evening until to-morrow, when contestants from other districts will be given a hearing.

ARRESTED FOR LOTTERY DEALING.

Juan B. Martinez was rearrested yesterday for reopening the sale of Havana Lottery tickets at No. 10 Wall street. He was arrested on a similar charge five days ago and held on bail for trial. He claims to be acting under the advice of counsel. He was brought before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs, and held for trial.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Marshal Conkling granted 110 licenses last week, and received $247 25.

The United States monitor Montauk arrived at this port yesterday from Fortress Monroe.

No clue has yet been obtained to the writer of the threatening letter which the Mayor received on Friday.

The Mayor's message is still in course of preparation. It is said that it will be presented to the Board of Aldermen next Thursday.

An unknown man fell overboard at the foot of East Houston street yesterday morning, and was drowned before aid could reach him.

The Council of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States will meet on Tuesday at 2 P. M., at their rooms, No. 32 Beaver street.

The fourth annual calico hop of the Grove Coterie will take place at Mars' Academy, No. 289 Bleecker street, on Wednesday evening, the 28th inst.

Fire Marshal Sheldon reported 101 fires for the month ending Dec. 31, 1873, involving a loss of $240,425, on which there was an insurance of $1,411,600.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk will address the Morning Star Union Mission, No. 169 West Twenty-sixth street, at 2:30 P. M. to-day. Mr. Philip Phillips will sing during the intervals in the service.

Prof. George Batchelor, editor of the *Cosmorama*, has been elected President of the United French Canadian Association of the United States, and A. Normandeau and F. Lebvre, Secretaries.

The New-York officers of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company profess no uneasiness regarding the fact that the China is six days overdue at San Francisco, attributing it to stormy weather.

The Baptist Sunday-school Teachers' Association hold their next meeting on Monday evening next, in the Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty-third street. Subject—"Our National Sunday-school Work."

The Market Saving Bank depositors will meet very soon, at which meeting it will be shown that the bank failed for $1,000,000 of which $500,000 was misapplied, and only about $380,000 has been paid to depositors.

Mr. W. S. Andrews, the popular lecturer, will deliver his lecture on "Dialect Humor," in the Chapel of the Church of the Strangers, on Tuesday evening next, for the benefit of the Free Dormitory for Women.

The German Typographical Union celebrated its fifth anniversary by a ball at the Turn Hall, in Fourth street, last night, which was largely attended by the members of the craft, and fully enjoyed by all participating.

Col. Devoe, the Superintendent of Markets, has provided some of the market women who were recently removed from their stands on the sidewalks with accommodations in Clinton, Essex, and other up-town markets.

The Société Alsacienne-Lorraine during the past month cared for fifty Elsatian and Lorraine immigrants at an expense of $782. A dozen were provided with employment and nine others were sent to places of destination.

Malacan Francisco, Lepri Carlo, and Salvadori Giovani Pietro, deserters from the Italian bark Virginia, was yesterday examined before United States Commissioner Osborne and held to await the order of the Italian Consul.

Frank Warder, a blacksmith, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Murray on a charge of stealing from the boarding-house No. 1,034 Third avenue, a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at $186, from his fellow-boarders.

On another page will be found a description of Mrs. Ada S. Badger, who so mysteriously disappeared from her home in Boston on the morning of the 7th inst. Her friends are much distressed at finding no trace of the missing lady.

Peter Crane was held, in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market yesterday, charged with breaking into the premises No. 131 East Thirteenth street. He was caught in the act by Officer Reid, of the Eighteenth Precinct.

The French Society Union Fraternelle celebrated its twenty-third anniversary by a ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night. The arrangements were under the direction of a committee composed of Messrs. A. Sabatan, C. Wolff, F. Philippot, A. Fresch, and P. Dauphine.

Max Korniger, of No. 330 East Fiftieth street, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing $3,200 worth of gold leaf from his employer, P. Levy, of No. 77 Beekman street, and selling it to another gilder named Michael Callaghan, of No. 161 Mott street, who was also arrested and held for trial.

The annual ball of the French Canadians will be given at Tammany Hall, under the auspices of the Society of St. John the Baptist, to-morrow. The occasion will be the sixty-ninth anniversary of the society in New-York. Messrs. J. B. Ledoux, P. C. Harbour, and S. Vian compose the Committee of Arrangements.

Thomas Murphy, who had been arrested by Detective Leahy, of the Central Office, for picking the pocket of a woman at the corner of Crosby and Bleecker streets, attempted to jump out of the window of the Detective Office at Police Head-quarters, but was caught and secured by Detective Dunn.

Frank Meade was arrested yesterday by Detectives Rielly and Selleck, of the Central Office, charged with having stolen a gold watch and chain and a gold locket from J. A. Machado, of No. 55 New street, while he was in a concert at No. 105 Chatham street on the night of the 19th ult. Meade is locked up at Police Head-quarters.

It is stated that Dr. R. L. Parsons, assistant physician of Blackwell's Island, has brought a charge of cruelty against the assistant resident physician in his treatment of patients. An investigation is reported to have taken place on Friday, before the Commissioners, when several nurses were examined. The decision was reserved.

The cap-makers of the City held a meeting last evening, at No. 56 Orchard street, and organized a protective association. After electing a board of officers, a resolution was adopted to hold a public meeting on Monday evening, to protest against unjust renumeration for their work. They state that seventy-five cents per day is all they receive.

A business and social meeting of the Master Car Builders' Association will be held at the rooms, No. 113 Liberty street, New-York, on Thursday evening. Mr. Lewis W. Leeds, Engineer of Ventilation, will address the meeting on "The Ventilation and Warming of Cars and Buildings." Other persons interested in the subject will be present, so that a full discussion of the subject may be expected.

The recent storm has inflicted serious injury upon the range of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor. The heavy rains have sapped the large embankments in the rear of the targets so as to cause a large portion of it to give way, making a land-slide on a small scale. The earth that was washed off covers the target platforms and partially fills several of the markers' pits. The damage done will probably amount to $1,000.

George McMullen, one of a gang of young ruffians who habitually throw stones at passing trains, yesterday threw a fragment of rock at the fireman of a Harlem train. The missile passed through the windows of the cab, luckily doing no other damage. He was arrested, and arraigned before Judge Kasmire at the Harlem Police Court, who, in default of $500 bail to keep the peace and $10 fine, committed him to the island.

BROOKLYN.

The taxes collected in Brooklyn yesterday amounted to $15,000.

There were thirty-eight fires in Brooklyn during the month of December. The loss on property amounted to $62,221.

The thick plug of gun-cotton contained in the infernal machine recently sent to S. D. Morris was opened yesterday, and found to contain a small bottle of gunpowder and a quantity of old nails.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday District Attorney Britton called the attention of the Grand Jury to the frauds alleged to have been committed in the Charity Commission. Judge Pratt charged the Grand Jury that they should indict the guilty ones, if the evidence presented was sufficient.

LONG ISLAND.

The proposal to construct a boulevard in Islip has been defeated by the action of the authorities.

Rev. W. Richardson, from Massachusetts, has organized an Independent Church at Holbrook. The members bind themselves to no sect or creed, but propose to worship God in accordance with the dictates of their own consciences.

The body of an unknown man was found near Lakeland yesterday, which was little more than a skeleton, most of the flesh having decayed away. It is supposed to be that of a man who came to Lakeland from Brooklyn in June last, and who was missed soon afterward. His name is at present unknown.

The barn of Mr. Frank Hawkins, of Port Jefferson, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday night, together with a cow, seventy-five bushels of wheat, 150 bushels of corn, a large quantity of hay and straw, and a lot of farming implements. The loss is about $1,500; insured in the Suffolk County Mutual for $800.

Two of the inmates of the Queens County Poor-house, named Robert Reed and John Delaney, were up before Justice Snedeker, at Hempstead, yesterday, and, as they could not furnish bail to keep the peace, were lodged in jail. A party of the county paupers got into a row, during which they pushed another of their number into a cauldron of hot soup that was being prepared for them.

The Common Council of Long Island City having made up and regularly passed the City Tax Levy for the ensuing year, the question arises, pending the decision of the suits before the courts, whether it is to be signed by Mayor Debevoise or Acting Mayor Hunter. It is feared that this will prove a serious question, and that it will result in a refusal on the part of many tax-payers to respond to the call of the Tax Receiver. The total amount of the City Tax Levy is $119,093 33, against $140,360 17 last year—a reduction of $21,256 84.

STATEN ISLAND.

The United States revenue steamer Grant, Capt. Slicer, has again returned to her anchorage off Stapleton, after an absence of several weeks in a cruise about Long Island Sound, and along the coasts of Long Island and New-Jersey, in search of stranded or disabled vessels.

The village authorities of Edgewater and the Southfield Gas Company have come to an amicable agreement as to their contract for lighting the streets, and last night all the street-lamps of the village were again lighted. The cost is to be $31 50 for each lamp per annum.

Mr. John Flanigan, of Southfield, has obtained a judgment against the Village of Edgewater for $677 68 for work done on Willow avenue, Clifton, last year, and the Sheriff, in his behalf, proposes to levy upon ninety-four gas-lamps in the Southfield district to make the claim good. There are other judgments against the village, amounting to $3,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City Presbytery will meet in the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, on Tuesday next.

Pier C at the Scranton Docks, at Elizabethport, sank at 9 o'clock on Friday evening. There were over 100 tons of coal upon it.

Charles Spertzer, a New-York runner, was arrested at Long Dock, in Jersey City, yesterday, for soliciting passengers, and fined $20.

Tickets for the Jersey City Charity Ball, which will be held on Tuesday next, were sold yesterday, and the sum of $539 50 was realized.

Nielson's bakery was entered on Thursday night by burglars, who carried away his money drawer, which contained a small amount of money.

A laborer named Hughes fell from a coal trestle at the Morris and Essex Docks, in Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, and broke his arm in three places.

The collection of the city taxes costs Jersey City $32,000 yearly in clerk hire it is said. The salaries of the clerks employed in the Board of Public works foots up to $48,000.

A little girl named Edmondson, living in Orange, was so badly burned, on Friday, in consequence of her clothing being ignited by a candle-light, that she is not expected to live.

A committee from the Board of Freeholders, accompanied by County Physician Buck, will proceed to Trenton on Monday, and remove thirty lunatics from the State Asylum to the county institution at Snake Hill.

Frances Petter, a colored woman, was arrested in Newark last night on a charge of having stolen carpet valued at $40 from Mrs. Handy, for whom she had formerly worked.

County Physician Buck has ordered Coroner John Mahan to hold an inquest over the remains of the two lads who were killed on Friday by the falling of the building on Monmouth street, Jersey City.

A lad named Charles Beatty, while crossing Montgomery street, Jersey City, yesterday, was knocked down by the horses attached to a hearse. One of the horses trod upon his body, and one of the wheels of the hearse injured his head severely.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the "curiosity shop" of Peter Ryder, on Jackson street, Newark. Before the arrival of the Fire Department the flames had such headway as to be beyond control. The building, with its contents, was entirely gutted, and the loss is estimated at $10,000. The flames are supposed to have originated in spontaneous combustion.

Ex-Mayor Moses Bigelow, of Newark, died at his residence, in Newark, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He has been ill for some time past, and his death was not unexpected. He was three times Mayor of Newark, having been elected in 1856, in 1859, and in 1861. He ran again for the position in 1871, but was defeated by his Republican competitor.

James H. O'Neill, a Patterson Justice of the Peace, was arraigned in the Passaic County Sessions yesterday, on a charge of malfeasance. The indictment against him alleges that he committed Patrick Sheridan to jail upon a judgment which had been regularly procured. Sheridan says that the case in which judgment was rendered was never tried. The Justice pleaded not guilty to the charge, and gave $1,000 bail to appear for trial.

Michael Kelsey was yesterday fined $20 by Justice Keese, of Jersey City, for cruelty to animals. A number of cattle had been brought from the West, and on the passage two of them had been trampled upon to such an extent that when taken from the car they were unable to stand. Kelsey attached a rope to the horns of these, and dragged them over the ground to a cart fifty yards distant. For this act of cruelty he was arrested.

The Paterson Board of Aldermen met on Friday evening to take action upon several important matters. President Harold stated that the main object of the meeting was to devise means to prevent the inundation of certain parts of the city by the swelling of the river. Alderman Kemble suggested that the grades of some of the streets fronting on the river be raised, but City Surveyor Fonda represented that the attendant expense would be large, and already a number of improvements were under contract which had not been completed, and the matter was finally dropped. The Council decided to discontinue paying for the time of the stone-breakers, and to pay for the stone breaking at specified rates per yard.

THE POLICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Police Mutual Aid Association was held yesterday at the Mulberry Street Police Station, when the report of Sergeant Lefferts, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1873, was presented as follows: Collections from members during the past year, $36,354; paid to the proper claimants of deceased members, $36,354. Contingent Fund—Collections from members, $257 30; Disbursements—Printing, stationery, &c., $195 30; balance, $62. The association has lost thirty-three members by death during the past year. Sergeant Wm. H. Lefferts was re-elected President and Aaron Butts Secretary for the ensuing year. During the seven years that the Association has been in existence $191,823 has been paid to the families of deceased members.

AN UNNATURAL FATHER.

John Breckenridge, of No. 133 Douglass street, went home drunk last evening, and finding his little child, three years old, sitting in a baby-chair commenced to beat it in the most brutal manner. The cries of the infant drew the attention of some neighbors, who rushed into the room to find the child bruised and almost dead from the effects of the beating. The infuriate father was arrested, and the child taken to the hospital. The doctors pronounce its injuries fatal.

A CITY MARSHAL ARRESTED.

Abraham Springstein, of No. 696 Washington street, one of Mayor Havemeyer's famous City Marshals, was arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs, yesterday, charged with corruption in office. The complainant, Mr. James Cochrane, of No. 64 West Tenth street, swore that he gave Springstein the legal fee of $1 for dispossessing a Miss Bussing at No. 453 Hudson street, whereon Springstein said it was not enough, and Mr. Cochrane gave him another dollar, which he retained. Springstein was held for trial in $1,000 bail.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—J. T. Schenck, T. R. Glover and wife, B. H. Hart and wife, Walter Smith, E. F. Cook, Charles A. Green, W. J. McAlister, J. D. Campbell, Louis C. Massey, Mrs. L. R. Massey, H. Meyer, H. Henry, J. F. Brown, wife, and servant, Dr. W. C. Hunter and wife, H. M. Sharp, F. B. Kendrick, C. G. Hoyt, James Cummings, J. H. Breen, Miss Caddie Green, Miss Belle Green, John P. Free and wife, H. S. Hurd, Wm. T. Murphy, D. C. Sheppard and wife, John J. Nolan, F. C. Potts, wife, and servant, H. H. Walker, wife, infant, and two children, Peter Reed, Wm. G. Langley.

In steam-ship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool.—H. E. Cann, Rev. J. H. Bonhan, M. Tyrratt, R. H. Morse, Mr. Henderson, L. L. Atwood, John Smith, S. G. Brown, Edward Airey and wife.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Miss L. Sheahan and sister, Mrs. C. B. Handley, C. J. Hopkins, C. R. Gill, Wm. J. Law, C. Townsend, Rev. H. James, lady, and servant.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—Chief Justice Doyle, Mr. Kerfoot, Miss L. M. Trumbell, Mrs. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Sellar, Miss Sellar, F. Caton, E. Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. Tillinghast, five Misses Tillinghast, Mr. Tillinghast, Jr., Mr. Tillinghast, Mr. De la Torre, John F. Little, Mr. Bainwall, P. E. Johnson, J. P. Webster, W. G. Webster, Mrs. D. Smith, Wm. Pye, Mr. Detjen, John Cole, John Wilson, Mr. Penniman, Col. W. A. Taylor, H. Alling, E. K. Craven, Mr. Newell, G. Hemming, A. Kohn, Jas. Dickey, E. Taylor, H. Bellas, E. Detienne, C. H. Miller, Miss Miller, Miss Fassit, W. F. Kirby, A. K. Chapin, Mr. Earl, G. W. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Miss Bates, N. H. Brewster, Mr. Maury, M. Lipnan, R. Neilson, Ron. S. Samuels, Mr. Dalyalm, Henry Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Calwah and child, J. H. Parkinson, J. M. Todhunter, David Lewis.

In steam-ship Olympia, from Glasgow.—R. J. Neil, Mr. and Mrs. Higley, Dr. Wood.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:23 | Sun sets.....4:54 | Moon rises.12:40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..1:40 | Gov. Island..2:29 | Hell Gate...3:51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Caledonia, (Br.,) Sidey, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Weser, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Gloria, (Span., new,) Menender, Havana, Commercial Warehouse Co.; San Antonio, Pennington, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans, F. Baker; Knickerbocker, Gager, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Cleopatra, Philips, Vera Cruz, &c., F. Alexandre & Sons; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Albemarle, Read, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon & Co.; Zodiac, Chapin, Morehead City, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Fanita, Doane, Norfolk, Va., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Vindicator, Freeman, Norfolk, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Star of Hope, Little, San Francisco, Simonton & Cheesebrough.

Barks Mary, (Br.,) Balin, Montevideo, J. Norton, Jr., & Sons; Festina, Leute, (Norw.,) Goulsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Evening Star, (Br.,) Asburn, Angiers, F. Spring & Co.; Curacoa, (Br.,) Bordan, Curacoa, J. Foulke's Son; Europa, Baker, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron & Co.; Lillian, Rumball, Cadiz, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Estelle, (Br.,) Hill, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; Wolville, (Br.,) Bartling, Pernambuco, Boyd & Hincken; Geo. H. Halls, Mahan, Gibraltar for orders, Crandall Brother; Daniel Trowbridge, Rice, St. Pierre, D. Trowbridge & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Hammonia, (Ger.,) Voss, Hamburg Dec. 24, via Havre 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Jan. 7, lat. 44 35, lon. 54 05, passed a White Star steam-ship bound E.; same date, &c., steam-ship Rhein, hence for Bremen; 9th, lat. 40 56, lon. 68 1, steam-ship Cimbria, hence for Hamburg.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool Dec. 27, via Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Dec. 29, at 11:20 A. M., exchanged signals with ship Glengarry, (Br.,) 150 miles west of Fastnet; Jan. 9, at 11:50 A. M., passed a three-masted steam-ship A, bound E., 320 miles from Sandy Hook; same date, 4 P. M., Guion steam-ship, do., 260 miles from Sandy Hook. The A brings 63 cabin and 34 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Olympia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow Dec. 25, with mdse. and 4 cabin and 7 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Geo. Cromwell, Crawford, New-Orleans Jan. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

United States monitor Montauk, from Fortress Monroe, in tow of steam-tugs Cyclops and Relief.

Bark Farewell, (Ger.,) Neumann, Bremen 65 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Cainan, (Aust.,) Botta, Dublin 53 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Annie Augusta, (of Philadelphia,) Turner, Sagua via Bermuda 6 ds., with sugar to order. Left at St. George's, Bermuda, ship Elizabeth Hamilton, for New-York in a few days; brig Citizen, finished repairing; brig Georgia, repairing; bark Assunta, (Ital.,) ready to leave; schr. Spark, waiting orders.

Brig Christine, (Dan.,) Schreiner, Rio Janeiro, via Hampton Roads, 49 ds., with coffee to Mayer Bros.—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Pola, (Aust.,) Fondo, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to C. Ludman & Co.—vessel to order.

Schr. Jacob E. Ridgwood, Townsend, Baltimore, with coal to Van Brunt & Bro.

Sch. A. C. Terry, ——, Virginia, with wood to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. A. G. Ireland, Townsend, Virginia, with wood to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Steelman, Virginia, with wood to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. John G. Wright, Scull, Yorktown, Va., with lumber to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Congress, Kelly, Bath, Me., with lumber.

WIND—Sunset, moderate W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Weser, for Bremen; Franklin, for Antwerp; Oceanic and City of Antwerp, for Liverpool; Caledonia and State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow; Cleopatra, for Havana and Vera Cruz; City of San Antonio, for Galveston; E. B. Souder and Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Wyanoke and Vindicator, for Norfolk; Jno. Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; barks J. F. Mann, for Rotterdam; D. H. Watjen, for Bremen; Cardenas, for Havana; brigs Abbie Clifford, for do.; Robert Mowe, for Barbados.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—Arr. to-day, steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia; barks Warren Hallett, from St. Vincent; Sagadahoc, from Ivica; brigs Ida C., from Surinam; Bride, from St. Martins; Georgine, from Turk's Island; Maggie, from Inagua; schr. Caleb Eaton, from Surinam; Mary E. Nason, from do.; Marion, from St. Martins, and James Young, from Darien.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 10.—Arr. schr. My Rover, hence for New-York, returned leaky.

Cld. steam-ships Manhattan, for New-York; Ashland, for Philadelphia; Sea Gull, for Baltimore; bark Osvald-o (?), for Barcelona; brig Wilhelmine, for Liverpool.

Sld. steamers Ashland, for Philadelphia, and Sea Gull, for Baltimore; bark Tidal Wave, for Havre.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 10.—Passed out bark Amity, for Fernandina.

Arr. ship Arlington, Norfolk, for Liverpool, and schr. Hamburg, San Salvador, for City Point.

The brig Bernhard, from Santos, experienced heavy weather on the coast and was badly strained. A survey of her was made to-day and it was found that she was leaking nine inches per hour.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 10.—The Red Star Line steam-ship Kenilworth, from Liverpool, passed in this morning for Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 10.—Arr. steam-ship Leo, from New-York.

Cld. ship Ragnor, for Liverpool; schrs. Cephas Starrett, for Barbados; M. B. Bramhall and May Morn, for New-York; steam-ships Saragossa, for Baltimore; Pioneer, for Philadelphia, and San Salvador and Montgomery, for New-York.

Sld. barks Prosperida, Juven Hortensia, and Graf Otto zu Solms, for Liverpool, and brig Lorenzo, for Barcelona.

Below—A bark.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 9.—Arr. brig Nigreta, New-York, for Pernambuco; brig British Queen, New-York, for Cornwallis, N. S., and sld.; schr. Henry Clay, Baltimore, for Boston, and sld.

Passed by, schr. Rebecca Huddell, Philadelphia, for Gloucester.

Returned, schr. Emma G. Edwards.

10th, arr. barks Catalpa, of Gloucester; Surinam, for Boston; Albertina, of Boston; West Coast of Africa, for Boston; schrs. Sallie Mair, Boston, for Mosquito Inlet; S. B. Wheeler, do., for Philadelphia; Lucia M. Jenkins and Freddie W. Walton, from Virginia; M. R. H., New-York, for St. John, N. B.; C. A. Bovey, Elizabethport, for do.; and U. S. S. Levi Woodbury on a cruise.

Sld. bark H. L. Gregg, brig Mary Fink, and schrs. F. W. Alton, Lucia M. Jenkins, S. B. Wheeler, John Balch, and Emma G. Edwards.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Sld. for American ports, City of Halifax, Northern Light, Eva Cargill, Lizzie Williams, Ruma, Devete Dubrovacki, Martha, and Queen of the Fleet.

Arr. out from American ports on Thursday, Little Harry, Kong Sverre.

Arr. out from American ports on Friday, Alley, Atlantic, and Maria.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 10.—The Cunard line steam-ship Cuba, Capt. Moodie, from New-York, Dec. 31, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning, and proceeded for Liverpool.

HAMBURG, Jan. 8—5 P. M.—Sld. steam-ship Herder, (new, Ger.,) Fiedler, New-York.

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SOLID SILVER
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Fine Plated Ware.
Gorham Manuf'g Co.
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Will commence on MONDAY, Jan. 12, the sale of their entire stock of
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In addition to a great variety of
LADIES' GARMENTS,
AT SUCH PRICES AS WILL INSURE THE SALE OF SAME WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.
AN INSPECTION of our GOODS and PRICES will convince those desiring to purchase that a better opportunity never was presented to procure FIRST-CLASS GARMENTS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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